The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1869. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 327.

WASHINGTON.

Attorney General Hoar Don't Intend to Resign.

The Radicals Give Up All Hope of Tennessee.

Attitude Relative of Whisky, Tobacco, and Cigars.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

Gibbons, the Negro Murderer.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ATTORNEY GENERAL HOAR.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The statement that Attorney General Hoar would shortly retire from the Cabinet was without any foundation, as he nowhere that he has no intention of resigning at present.

TENNESSEE.

Prominent Radicals here declare that there is no possible hope for the success of that party in Tennessee at the approaching election. Conservatives claim the State by 40,000 to 50,000 majority.

MISSISSIPPI.

A delegation of Mississippians has arrived here, and to-day had an interview with Judge Dent, during which they assured him that the conservative Republicans of the State desired him to be their candidate and that there was no doubt entertained of his election.

REVENUE SEIZURES.

A large number of reports were received at the Revenue Department to-day from officers in various parts of the country, announcing seizures of whisky, tobacco, cigars, &c., for violation of the internal revenue.

NEW ORLEANS CUSTOM FRAUDS.

C. D. Keith, late Deputy Surveyor of Customs at New Orleans, has recently given some valuable information to the Government in reference to the frauds in the Custom-house there, in consequence whereof all charges against him have been withdrawn.

SALARIES.

Orders were issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day to the various disbursing clerks of the department directing to pay the clerks in the department semi-monthly when they desire. No advance will hereafter be made upon salaries.

GOOD FOR OLD IRON.

Under the recent order of the Secretary the sixty-six hydraulic presses used in the Treasury Department for several years past in printing national currency, have at last been disposed of, Secretary Boutwell having accepted the bid of Henry H. Lovis, of Philadelphia, who secures them as old iron for about $16,000. The presses cost originally over $100,000.

JUDGE BLACK.

Captain J. M. Wherley visited Judge Black at his residence, Forty-seventh, Penn., on Sunday, and reports that he is rapidly recovering from the injuries he received recently from the railroad accident near Louisville, Ky.

[To the Associated Press.]

ILLICIT DISTILLERIES SEIZED.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Internal Revenue Bureau has received information of the seizure of eight illicit distilleries in Wakroe county, N. C. There are twenty-five or thirty more in that vicinity. The collector says the liquor is consumed in the vicinity of the distilleries.

THE NEW CURRENCY.

The Treasurer has issued $50,000 worth of the new ten-cent, and $1,000 worth of the new fifteen-cent fractional currency. The new twenty-five cent fractional notes will not be ready to be issued before the first of August.

ACQUITTAL OF MILLIE GAINES.

The trial of Millie Gaines, colored, for the murder of James C. Ingle, a white man and watchman in the Interior Department, in March last, terminated to-day. According to the testimony, she had been on terms of improper intimacy with deceased, with the prospect of becoming a mother. She had threatened to kill Ingle and a lady whom he had invited to the inauguration reception. Millie was subsequently interrogated by him, when the deceased struck her, whereupon he drew a pistol and pointed it to her head, but could not discharge it. She had asked him for money by virtue of the marriage promise, which he refused her. A short time after this scene she took advantage of his lying on a lounge at the boarding-house in which she was a servant, and killed him with an ax or hatchet. The counsel for the defense set up the plea of insanity, and numerous witnesses were examined on this point. The failure of the prisoner showed that, from the time of her great grand-parents to the present period, insanity had been a ruling affection in her family. The jury, after an absence of two minutes, returned with a verdict of not guilty. Six of the jurors were white and four others of color. This is the first murder trial in the District of Columbia in which the latter race served as jurors.

DEATH OF COL. L. A. WHITELY.

Col. L. A. Whitely, of Kentucky, died here this evening of consumption. Col. Whitely was associate editor of the Louisville Journal during the rise, triumph and fall of the Know-Nothing party of Kentucky, and for many years controlled the Baltimore Clipper. Subsequently he had charge of the Washington bureau of the New York Herald, and during the past few years has filled a prominent position on the National Intelligencer of this city.

CINCINNATI.

Obituary—Murder and Suicide—All for Love—Drowned—The Counterfeiters.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—John Gwin, brother of the U. S. Senator from Mississippi, died this morning at Florence, Ky.

John Mengle, express wagon driver, this morning at daylight, with an ax, struck his wife in the head two or three times, cutting off one ear and fracturing her skull. Supposing her dead, he rushed to the river and drowned himself. Meagher had been married fifteen years. Of late he was very intemperate and disagreed with his wife. She will survive.

RECENT.—There are several children in the family.

Last night Antony Gaticsky called on a girl who had disappointed him in a love affair, and bade her good-bye forever. This morning he went to Washington Park, and shot himself through the head with a pistol, from which he died instantly. He was a barkeeper, and had been in the city for years. Since his love disappointment he has been morose.

A man drowned opposite Newport to-day. The sailboat in which he was riding capsized.

Rev. Hastings, confectioner, Lawrenceburg, Ind., was drowned in the Ohio river while bathing last night.

All of the Robberts family except the old lady, who was held but week for final trial as a dealer in counterfeit money, were this morning discharged by Commissioner Hall. Mary Warden, the stranger found in the house under suspicious circumstances, was held in $500 bonds for trial.

ST. LOUIS.

Iron Works at Carondelet—New Furnaces to be Erected—Work on the Artesian Well to be Stopped.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—The new iron furnace of Carondelet, belonging to the Kirkwood Iron Works, was started last evening in the presence of quite a number of citizens interested in the enterprise. The second furnace belonging to these works will be lighted in about a week. When these two furnaces are in successful operation the company design to erect two others of much larger capacity. They will also build a large rolling mill and carry on the manufacture of iron on a large scale.

Ground was also broken for the erection of two first-class furnaces by the St. Louis Iron Company, of which Pierre Gordon, recently of Pittsburg, is President.

The County Court yesterday ordered the stoppage of work on the artesian well at the new House Asylum here. The well has reached the depth of nearly thirty-nine hundred feet, but the court has concluded that there was no prospect of procuring the kind and quantity of water desired. The well will probably be plugged at the depth of about twelve hundred feet, above which point, it is thought, with the aid of a force pump, sufficient pure water can be obtained for the use of the asylum.

MEMPHIS.

The Fate of Collier—Wharf-boat Sunk—The Crops—Fined and Imprisoned.

MEMPHIS, July 20.—The house of Clarence Collier is in the possession of the sheriff who was in pursuit after the murder of Hayden. The supposition is that he has been captured and killed by them.

The wharf-boat Prima Donna was sunk at Commerce, Miss., on Saturday.

News from every quarter gives cheering accounts of the corn and cotton crops.

Thos. R. Leonard, late county trustee, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for five years and a fine inflicted of $3,000.

GEORGIA.

The Turner Counterfeit Case.

MACON, July 20.—The evidence in the Turner case is to-day voluminous and conflicting. Martin Harris, still another of the Turner brothers, says she got the counterfeits found in his possession from a colored attache of the Treasury, employed as messenger and fireman. The record reaches no decision until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

LEXINGTON.

One Instantly Killed.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, KY., July 20.—This afternoon, about 6 o'clock, while several men were engaged in raising one of the chimneys on Church street, near Broadway, a large brick wall fell, completely burying several men in the ruins. Philip Kinkaid, old and well known citizen, was killed instantly. An Irishman, Riley, was taken from the ruins in such a condition that he can scarcely recover. A negro man also has been taken out terribly crushed, but it is thought he may recover. None of the other men engaged in the work were seriously hurt.

FOREIGN.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE HARVARD BOAT CREW.

LONDON, July 20.—The steamship City of Paris, whose arrival at Queenstown was announced yesterday, brought as passengers the Harvard University crew, who are to row the international match with the Oxford men. They reached this city to-day in excellent condition and will immediately go into training for their work. The 31st of August has been agreed to as the day for the match.

The Times to-day, in an article on the Irish Church bill, argues that the motives which have hitherto inspired the House of Lords to secure the utmost for their friends in Ireland must influence them to adopt the present bill rather than exchange for terms inevitably worse.

SPAIN.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, July 20, Gen. Lersundi, formerly Capt. General of Cuba, has received overtures from partisans of Queen Isabella, but refuses to espouse their cause. The threatening attitude of the Carlist party causes much uneasiness.

THE PACIFIC.

The Railroad Traffic with the East—Protection for the Chinese—Railroad Accident—The Chicago Party.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Col. C. G. Hammond, appointed Special Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, accepted the position upon condition that the differences with the Central Pacific Railroad would be compromised so as to afford a good service to the public and fair rates. The company have agreed to carry fruit to New York at 5c per pound, promiscuously, also to arrange for other great trains at fare from New York of $50, and from Chicago $35.

A number of leading citizens have organized a society for the protection of Chinese from abuse by lawless white men and boys.

A train on the U. P. R. R. ran off the track at Promontory. The engineer, fireman and one passenger were killed.

The Chicago commercial party to-day visited the dry dock, branch mint, the San Francisco Board of Brokers, partaking of a lunch at the rooms of the Board of Trade, at which many happy remarks were offered both by the entertainers and the entertained. The party is being banqueted to-night at the splendid dining rooms of the Lick House by the Chamber of Commerce.

LONG BRANCH.

His Excellency Takes a Stroll and a Drive—Other Matters.

LONG BRANCH, July 20.—President Grant this evening took a stroll along the beach.

After breakfast Senator Thomas Murphy sent his train for the President's use, which was accepted, and a long drive taken over the sea shore. But very few persons recognized the President, as he was alone.

The evening reception party from Newark called upon him and paid their respects.

There are quite a number of visitors here at present, and extensive preparations are being made for a grand reception, to be given on Monday evening next.

NASHVILLE.

Conservative Republican Nominations—Liberal Registration.

NASHVILLE, July 20.—The Senior Republican Convention nominated Judge Nelson for senator this county in the Legislature; For Senator, R. H. Harrison; for Representatives, J. W. Thompson and James Lindsley, all Radicals but in favor of removing the political disabilities of the disfranchised.

The newly appointed registrars are largely increasing the number of persons admitted to the ballot-box in East Tennessee, which gives much offense to Republicans opposed to enfranchisement, and serious fears of riots are apprehended at the polls on election day.

CUBA.

The Finances.

HAVANA, July 20.—The Spanish Bank is about to issue notes for a second Government loan. Journals are engaged in discussing the financial situation.

Captain General DeRodas, in view of the prompt position of the United States in arresting Fenianism, has issued a decree annulling article 7 of the proclamation of the 7th inst., relative to the right of Spanish cruisers to search neutral vessels in waters near Cuba.

BOSTON.

A Prohibitory Liquor Law Convention.

BOSTON, July 20.—The State Prohibitory Liquor Law Committee met to-day, and, after a free expression of opinion, voted unanimously to hold a delegate temperance convention in this city on the 17th of August next. The object of this convention will be to decide upon the policy to be adopted in the fall campaign.

PITTSBURG.

Suicide—Violating the Sunday Law.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—G. Muhlbanner, resident at Hazelwood station, near the city, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head yesterday. It is supposed he was temporarily insane.

The mutual protection society have instituted more suits against car-drivers, liquor sellers, &c., for violation of the Sunday law.

Dartmouth College Centennial.

HANOVER, N. H., July 20.—Dartmouth College celebrates its centennial to-day, and this usually quiet village is already crowded to overflowing with alumni of the institution. Among the distinguished present graduates of the college are Chief Justice Chase, Senator Patterson, of N. H., Hon. John Winthrop, of Ill., Gen. Edward Noyes, of Cincinnati, Hon. Harvey Jewett, of Me., Judge Cutting, of Mass., Hon. Ira Perly, Chief Justice of New Hampshire, President Brown, of Hamilton College, N. Y., and Gen. Gilman Marston of this State. Hon. E. A. Rollins, Ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and W. A. Wells, Assistant Attorney General, G. B. Sherman and daughter are also here, guests of Senator Patterson. There is yet some hope that President Grant will honor the occasion with his presence, but it is said he has stated positively he shall not be here.

The Rochester Saengerfest.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 20.—The grand concert of the Saengerfest at the rink last night was attended by three thousand persons and was a great success. The orchestra was composed of fifty instruments, and the choir of two hundred voices. To day a grand picnic is held at Maple Grove. The Mayor's reception this morning was a fine affair. Midsummer Night's festival will be held to-night at Bartholomew's Garden.

VICTORIA.

Mr. Bull in a Fit of the Sulks About Her.

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald, 18th.]

London has been excited by that race event, a visit of her Majesty to Osborne. She came up for the breakfast yesterday, and she took her departure again for Windsor at half-past 10 o'clock this morning. A special train was provided for her, and on the platform about one hundred spectators were gathered to see her off. The Queen was dressed in deep black—all black, dress, shawl and bonnet. She has grown fat, and her face looks coarse and bloated. This may seem an ungallant attack, but it is true. Her Majesty's "personal assent boarder," Prince Chrisdian, with his pretty wife, looking delicate and out of spirits, were in the royal train, with the Princesses Louise and Beatrice, and the Princes Arthur and Leopold. Beatrice and Leopold are in the carriage with the Queen; the others occupy separate compartments. Beatrice is a very sweet child, with light hair, worn cropped and flowing, and Leopold bears about in the baron of the nobleman, but has a solid and pleasant expression of countenance. There was no cheering when the royal party appeared or when they left the station, except a solitary "up, up, up, hurrah" from a fat, excited middle-aged gentleman. But the attempt at enthusiasm signally failed, and the last "hurrah" came forth with a smothered sound, as if the loyal subject of her Majesty had just suffered an eclipse from a feather bed. The fact is, the Londoners do not like the Queen, however much they may respect her. Her unpopularity may be read in every countenance and gathered from many a side remark, and while her death would be deeply mourned by all her people her abdication in favor of the Prince of Wales would be hailed with enthusiastic joy, at least in the metropolis. Very few persons would have believed twenty-five years ago that Queen Victoria could ever live to be as unpopular a sovereign as she is to-day.

NEW YORK.

Monetary and Commercial Markets.

Escape of Filibusters from Gardner's Island.

Reported Cessation of Hostilities in Cuba.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Money is to be reduced demand at 7 per cent. for currency on call. The leading rates for discounts are reduced to 6@10 per cent. The banks are disposed to keep their resources well in hand. Gold was depressed, and the shipment of over half a million was announced at an early hour; premium made for a grand reception, to be given on Monday evening next.

LIVE STOCK.

Beef cattle—Receipts light; market about as reported; 12@13c for common to extra fine beeves; sales 1,200 head.

Sheep—Receipts 2,000; market dull and heavy; 7@8c for common to extra fine sheep; sales 1,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 3,000; market dull at 8@8½c. The Cherokee cattle were mostly received for to-morrow. The decline since last Tuesday is 50c per lb.

Beeves—Receipts 3,871, all for slaughtering; prices nominally unchanged, at 9½@12c. City dressed in better supply at 12@c.

Coffee active; Rio 19@23c. Sugar firmer; fair to prime grocery 11½@12c; best crushed 15½@15c.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE LEFT OF THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Some forty men of the Cuban expedition, who were not captured by the marines last Thursday and Friday, have effected a landing on the north side of Cuba, near Nassau, and have joined Gen. Quesada's command on the main land. A force of marines and a tug were sent by Marshal Barlow to intercept the party, but they were not captured to late. Those already captured are still in Fort Lafayette.

The Telegram reports that Marshal Barlow, with a force of marines, made a raid on the Cuban rendezvous at Hoboken last night, captured forty-eight of the filibusters, and seized a large quantity of arms. It then ransacked the fort in the vicinity and arrested the cook in the kitchen.

The Telegram's report is as true as tested good. In the midst of the storms which have swept away so much of the constitution, and so many cherished liberties of the people, he has been seen to the principles of the Government, and unfurnished and bold in asserting the rights of the States and of the people against the encroachments of a Federal Congress. He possesses the boldness to do his duty, and if grave questions shall come before him as to his duty, no popular clamor or no threats of Federal vengeance will prevent him deciding them according to his honest convictions of the law. The people have witnessed with alarm that the Federal Court have stepped from the decision of questions of constitutional law, at the command of Congress, a co-ordinate department of the government. We need an impermeable judiciary, one that can not be seduced by money or intimidated by power.

The history of our Court of Appeals is a matter of pride to the citizen. The decisions of that tribunal have commanded respect wherever similar laws to ours have prevailed, and, now that the making of the judges who constitute the court is put in the hands of the people, it is to be hoped they will exercise the power with judgment and caution. No more important duty devolves upon the citizen than to have the court of last resort in the hands of honest or impure men.

Judge Bullock is a true friend, a scholar and pure gentleman, a solid lawyer and a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and I trust, in the election of 1870, the people of the first district will prove that they have good qualities by calling him to serve it on the appellate bench.

SQUIBBS.

OWENSBORO.

Its Rapid Progress—The Court-House—Daviess County—New Improvements—Tobacco—News and the Newspapers—Arrests.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

OWENSBORO, KY., July 17, 1869.

One who has not visited this flourishing little city within the past four years would stand amazed to see the improvements. Large and fine business houses have been erected, and many palatial residences have been built which would be an honor to our Broadway, but among the many improvements the Court-house stands pre-eminent. Notwithstanding that war, it will be remembered, Davidson's gang of guerrillas burned the Court-house, and there is now one here which, for a small sized where the old one stood. It is a large, well-built edifice, in the center of the square, and most elegantly finished and handsomely furnished inside, and inclosed with a substantial iron fence. Daviess county can certainly be proud of her capital. Another noted improvement is a very large, new building on the southeast corner of St. Ann and Front streets. It is intended to be used on the lower floors for commission and storage in the tobacco trade, and by a tobacco salesroom; the upper part will be a concert room. This latter room can be especially recommended, for it is to be splendidly finished.

Prospects for a tobacco crop are said to be very flattering. Farmers we meet daily speak with confidence of a good stand and about them, which is equivalent to saying "I'm Hunkey for next year." The Cousins-Gaines case, in the circuit court, is still progressed to date. Those already captured are still in Fort Lafayette.

The Telegram reports that Marshal Barlow, with a force of marines, made a raid on the Cuban rendezvous at Hoboken last night, captured forty-eight of the filibusters, and seized a large quantity of arms. It then ransacked the fort in the vicinity and arrested the cook in the kitchen.

A letter in the Tribune dated the 13th, says a story has reached here from Sagua la Sico, that twenty-two Cubans, under Gen. Varisen, had landed there well armed, and Villamil had united his forces with them. It is also stated soon after this the insurgent troops were captured by the Spanish and were immediately beaten. The losses of the latter were very large.

A MYSTERY.

Broke out on board the great iron ship Victoria. The marines complained of bad treatment, and consequently raised a great storm, and ten of the ringleaders were accordingly convicted and soon after shot.

THE FORT LAFAYETTE PRISONERS.

After consultation with Marshal Barlow in relation to the Cuban prisoners now in Fort Lafayette, District Attorney Pierpont visited the fort, and will consult with the Secretary of State, who has been in correspondence with him, as to what disposition will be made of them. They will probably be discharged when giving evidence of re-joining their future location is not materially hurt.

O'MAHONEY VS. BELMONT.

The suit of Colonel John O'Mahoney vs. August Belmont and others for possession of $250,000 in gold, belonging to the Fenians, came up before Judge McCunn. The court finally made an order directing payment of the money to Thos. J. Barr, who had been appointed receiver, and a check was drawn for the amount. Further proceedings were adjourned to the 27th inst.

CONDUCTOR FOR COURT.

Emanuel Knight and Messrs. Watts and Mair, indicted for perjury, pleaded guilty to-day before Judge Cardozo.

THE TOBACCO STAMP COUNTERFEITERS.

Tom Bernon, A. Paisey, Martin Frank, John J. Carson and Mr. Leonard, charged with being concerned in making, selling and using counterfeit revenue stamps, were brought before Commissioner Hall to-day. The examination to-day. Bernon admitted making the plates and was held in default of $10,000 bail for session of the grand jury. Paisey, Frank and Carson all waived an examination and were held in default of $5,000 bail for the grand jury. Leonard declined an examination, which resulted in a similar disposition of his case.

Dorsey and the Goldsmith Stock.

[From the Turf, Field and Farm.]

On Wednesday Mr. L. L. Dorsey, of Louisville, visited our office and talked over the Goldsmith question with us. As a matter of course he believes in the merits of his stock, and, to prove that he means something outside of idle talk, he authorizes us to make the following proposition: Goldsmith, Jr., by Goldsmith, out of a half-bred mare, now four years old, he thinks can beat any four-year old in the world, at least he is willing to match him a race of mile heats, three in five, for from $1,000 to $1,500, against any trotter of same age in the world. He loser of the match to have the privilege of repeating race for same amount, but at two mile heats. Matches to be home and home, or as may be mutually agreed upon. Both races to be trotted this summer or fall. This proposition, of course, is opposed to any named out on the stake at Narragansett.

Mr. Dorsey is desirous of establishing a stake for the benefit of Western breeders. He proposes that there be opened at Cincinnati or Louisville a stake for three-year-olds, $200 entrance, each prominent breeder binding himself to enter each year a representative of his stud, and if all parties agree, Mr. Dorsey is willing to repeat the stake until the colts are six years old. In time this would necessitate a great number of races, and the breeders would be able to get up an interesting and popular annual meeting without appealing to outside parties. The idea is a good one, and we should like to see it reduced to practical form. Such a stake or stakes would bring together different strains of blood, and would afford an opportunity for the public at large to judge intelligently of their relative merits.

SQUIBBS.

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THE WEST.

The old Indian Ring changes its Base—Frauds in Contracts.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—A Times-North dispatch says the Kansas Call of last January will be a guide in which it is stated that the old Indian ring has transferred its operations from the Indian Bureau to the military. It is stated that some months since the engineers at Chicago of a contract to supply the Indians at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, with all kinds of building material. The contract was awarded the contract at $4 50, when, as the Call claims, Mr. Matthew Ryan of this city (Leavenworth) and a half-breed, D. H. Mitchell (one at $2 50 per hundred pounds.

The Call claims that Mr. Ryan, as subcontractor, got to be the contractor at $2 75, and so on up to $4 as a matter of favor, and D. H. Mitchell & Co. were paid $9,000 to secure the same objects. Fanlow, Carney's partner, at Fort Sill, is also connected. The article excites considerable comment.

THE APPELLATE JUDGESHIP.

Hon. Carroll Bennett and His Claims Upon the People and the Bar.

MORGANFIELD, KY., July 17, 1869.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In August of next year the people of the First Appellate Judicial District will elect a judge to fill the place of Chief Justice Wm. Lindsay, whose term of office expires soon thereafter. Though the election is more than a year off, the dignity and importance of the office make it proper for the people to consider even at this day upon whom they will place the confidence and honor of filling the position. No better man than Hon. Thomas Bennett, of Livingston county, now Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Third District, can be found for the place.

He is in the prime of life and his judgment is ripe and his learning in his profession is varied and profound. During his judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas in the Third District other counties have been appealed to the Court of Appeals, and to this time not one has been reversed. Is there such another record to be found in the history of the Circuit Judges in the State? It is a compliment to his ability as a lawyer and his deliberation as a judge to say that his decisions will stand scrutiny of the test of years. He has been tried and found competent.

Politically, he has been as true as tested good. In the midst of the storms which have swept away so much of the constitution, and so many cherished liberties of the people, he has been seen to the principles of the Government, and unfurnished and bold in asserting the rights of the States and of the people against the encroachments of a Federal Congress. He possesses the boldness to do his duty, and if grave questions shall come before him as to his duty, no popular clamor or no threats of Federal vengeance will prevent him deciding them according to his honest convictions of the law. The people have witnessed with alarm that the Federal Court have stepped from the decision of questions of constitutional law, at the command of Congress, a co-ordinate department of the government. We need an impermeable judiciary, one that can not be seduced by money or intimidated by power.

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SQUIBBS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY DISASTER.

The Engineer of the Freight Train in Jail—What He says—Burial of the Victims.

[From the Special Correspondence of the New York Times.]

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sunday, July 18, 1869.

James Griffin, the engine driver, who, it is averred by his own carelessness, sent eight or ten human beings into eternity, the horrible disaster at Mast Hope, Penn., was arrested as stated in the city papers, at Shohokinca. A detective at that place took him to Grand Bend, Penn., where a warrant from the authorities was issued, and he was arrested and placed in charge of officers until the arrival of police from Port Jervis and constables from Pike county, who put him on board the Erie train each arriving in Port Jervis yesterday at noon. Upon the arrival of the train carriages were in waiting, and he was quietly conducted to one of them, and immediately started for Milford, the county seat of Pike county. A crowd had congregated at the depot to get a glimpse of the prisoner, but the railway officials managed the affair so quietly that he was on his way to jail ere his friends or the curious could catch a glimpse of him. At Milford he was given in charge of Sheriff Cornelisson, who placed him in jail. I understand an effort will be made to-morrow to secure his release on bail. The principal object that he was asleep at the time of the accident, and pulled the throttle of his engine while in a drowsy and half unconscious state. He says he is extremely sorry, but that he ought not to be punished severely. He confesses that he was to blame in allowing himself to go to sleep, but thinks his fireman was asleep also, and says that he depended on his fireman. He adds that he means to tell the whole truth, and that no man ever worked harder for promotion and the interests of the road than he. He states that after the accident he went to Lackawaxen, to the office of Brooks, and then to his home in Susquehanna. Having a sister living near Scranton, his wife and friends advised and urged him to stay with his sister until the affair had blown over and he could return in safety. He did not mean to run away.

The prisoner is small in stature, and seems reconciled to his arrest, but seems somewhat fearful that he will be rigorously dealt with.

The bodies of the victims of the disaster, who have not been identified, were placed in neat coffins, and yesterday morning were interred in Laurel Grove Cemetery, on the hillside by the side. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Messrs. Mansfield, Botsford and Andrews. A large concourse of citizens followed the funeral corteges to the cemetery. This afternoon the funeral of David Baer, the German who was killed and burned, took place from the German Lutheran church. His remains were interred in the cemetery.

SQUIBBS.

OLD TIMES.

How a Newspaper was Conducted in Kentucky Fifty-six Years Ago.

[Lexington (Ky.) Gazette, 10th.]

We were shown by Mr. Geo. Brand, of this city, a day or two ago, an old journalistic principal in this city by W. W. Worsley in 1813, just fifty-six years ago, and is typographically as well as literally a curiosity. We will refer to some in our offers in this city to-day. The astronomical calculations were made by "Robert Patterson, Philosophical Instrument Maker, 220 entrance, each prominent breeder binding himself to enter each year a representative of his stud, and if all parties agree, Mr. Dorsey is willing to repeat the stake until the colts are six years old. In time this would necessitate a great number of races, and the breeders would be able to get up an interesting and popular annual meeting without appealing to outside parties. The idea is a good one, and we should like to see it reduced to practical form. Such a stake or stakes would bring together different strains of blood, and would afford an opportunity for the public at large to judge intelligently of their relative merits.

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☞ Grant will not go to St. Louis, as St. Louis hoped.

FRANCE.

The New Imperial Cabinet.

[From the New York Tribune, 19th.]

Marshal Niel is aged 67, and took part in nearly all the French campaigns. He was selected to the French army. He was created in 1849, and served with distinction. When was declared the Empire he was made Senator. The Emperor, on the 1st January, 1859, he arrived in the Chamber, and made a report upon the progress and management of the operations there. Thereupon he became commander-in-chief of the Imperial Guard, and Minister of War, and directed the siege of Sebastopol. In 1867 he was made a senator, and to an aid-de-camp of the Emperor. Emperor Napoleon, Mr. Mitchell & Co. were paid $9,000 to secure the same objects. Fanlow, Carney's partner, at Fort Sill, is also connected. The article excites considerable comment.

THE APPELLATE JUDGESHIP.

Hon. Carroll Bennett and His Claims Upon the People and the Bar.

MORGANFIELD, KY., July 17, 1869.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In August of next year the people of the First Appellate Judicial District will elect a judge to fill the place of Chief Justice Wm. Lindsay, whose term of office expires soon thereafter. Though the election is more than a year off, the dignity and importance of the office make it proper for the people to consider even at this day upon whom they will place the confidence and honor of filling the position. No better man than Hon. Thomas Bennett, of Livingston county, now Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Third District, can be found for the place.

He is in the prime of life and his judgment is ripe and his learning in his profession is varied and profound. During his judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas in the Third District other counties have been appealed to the Court of Appeals, and to this time not one has been reversed. Is there such another record to be found in the history of the Circuit Judges in the State? It is a compliment to his ability as a lawyer and his deliberation as a judge to say that his decisions will stand scrutiny of the test of years. He has been tried and found competent.

Politically, he has been as true as tested good. In the midst of the storms which have swept away so much of the constitution, and so many cherished liberties of the people, he has been seen to the principles of the Government, and unfurnished and bold in asserting the rights of the States and of the people against the encroachments of a Federal Congress. He possesses the boldness to do his duty, and if grave questions shall come before him as to his duty, no popular clamor or no threats of Federal vengeance will prevent him deciding them according to his honest convictions of the law. The people have witnessed with alarm that the Federal Court have stepped from the decision of questions of constitutional law, at the command of Congress, a co-ordinate department of the government. We need an impermeable judiciary, one that can not be seduced by money or intimidated by power.

The history of our Court of Appeals is a matter of pride to the citizen. The decisions of that tribunal have commanded respect wherever similar laws to ours have prevailed, and, now that the making of the judges who constitute the court is put in the hands of the people, it is to be hoped they will exercise the power with judgment and caution. No more important duty devolves upon the citizen than to have the court of last resort in the hands of honest or impure men.

Judge Bullock is a true friend, a scholar and pure gentleman, a solid lawyer and a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and I trust, in the election of 1870, the people of the first district will prove that they have good qualities by calling him to serve it on the appellate bench.

SQUIBBS.

GOV. WALKER, OF VIRGINIA.

His Speech to his Townspeople.

On the reception of Governor Walker, of Virginia, in Binghampton, N. Y., on the 15th inst., he said:

I have been elected, as has been announced to you this evening, and as nearly all of you know, Governor of the State of Virginia, a Commonwealth known as the "Mother of Presidents." During the last year of the State of New York, the great Empire State, and I was proud of it. But I tell you here to-night that in the course of ten years Virginia will take the laurels of the brow of New York, and wear herself the crown of the Empire State. The work of reconstruction is going on gloriously, and the immortal prosperity of the State is now secured. I want my old friends and schoolfellows to come down and help in the great work that we are expecting forward, and make the old State what it should be and what it is destined to be. We want you to come down there and engage in the industrial pursuits that need your energies and experience and ability, and we want you to come in such a way that the interests of the people of Virginia will be your interests. We want you to come and fill the place of those carpet-baggers who, since the election, are living on the Federal appropriations across the Potomac. The late issue was not so much a contest as to whether Republicanism, as it is called, or Democracy should prevail in the State, but the issue was whether the white property and intelligence of the State should control the ignorance and ignorance and poverty should rule it. The virtue of property and intelligence have triumphed. The poverty and ignorance party, organized by the bayonet, and composed principally of low passions and misrepresentations, and cast their votes for Wells and against the white man's interests. We have won the victory over them, and Virginia is to-day fully up to the requirements of the United States laws, and will be represented in Congress. She has gone for the Government and the administration. The victory is a relief from carpet-bag rule, and that is the reason it is regarded as such a triumph. The fact is the triumph was a victory for the principle that makes us men equal. We have knocked the shackles off the white man and given the blacks their equal rights. We have given every white man his rights under the laws, and the rights of colored men are now better protected in Virginia than they are in this, my native place. We are reconstructing on the right basis—the principles of justice and equality. And here I beg leave to repeat to you that Virginia will stand with the hands of empire from the brow of the Union. Again I assure you that when I see my old associates and fellow-townsmen here to-night I feel to them my sincere thanks for the position they gained their support. These were now under heavily feet of water, their crops destroyed, and their fences and houses prostrated. At 12 o'clock the water has receded from the town, but it has left its mark. Houses turned over or swing across the streets. Fences are all swept away, and furniture and small houses are deposited here and there in wild confusion, in the middle of the streets, or in front yards. The streets are filled with wagons loaded with furniture, and people returning to their homes to find their houses filled and furniture damaged, and walls and floors smeared with the slimy red mud deposited on them by the receding waters.

As yet the amount of damage to the town and inhabitants cannot be estimated. Yet it is $100,000 surely, while the damage done the crops and country in would take millions to recover.

While we thus deserts LaGrange, have we thought lightly of the sister towns, Bastrop above and Columbus below—both on lower ground, and from whom communication is cut off. We can only base our opinion upon the calamity before us, and imagine how far greater it is with them. The wires are down from Bastrop and Austin, therefore, no news from either.

This overflow which has never been equaled on the Colorado within the history of Texas, will be severely felt over the entire State. The greatest farming section was along the river bottoms on both sides, and now that all these are submerged, it will be as much as the inhabitants can do to save food and raiment for the coming year, without considering the losses of property. We have been cut off from all mail to-morrow to secure the release on bail. The principal object that he was asleep at the time of the accident, and pulled the throttle of his engine while in a drowsy and half unconscious state. He says he is extremely sorry, but that he ought not to be punished severely. He confesses that he was to blame in allowing himself to go to sleep, but thinks his fireman was asleep also, and says that he depended on his fireman. He adds that he means to tell the whole truth, and that no man ever worked harder for promotion and the interests of the road than he. He states that after the accident he went to Lackawaxen, to the office of Brooks, and then to his home in Susquehanna. Having a sister living near Scranton, his wife and friends advised and urged him to stay with his sister until the affair had blown over and he could return in safety. He did not mean to run away.

The prisoner is small in stature, and seems reconciled to his arrest, but seems somewhat fearful that he will be rigorously dealt with.

The bodies of the victims of the disaster, who have not been identified, were placed in neat coffins, and yesterday morning were interred in Laurel Grove Cemetery, on the hillside by the side. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Messrs. Mansfield, Botsford and Andrews. A large concourse of citizens followed the funeral corteges to the cemetery. This afternoon the funeral of David Baer, the German who was killed and burned, took place from the German Lutheran church. His remains were interred in the cemetery.

SQUIBBS.

☞ Sir John Barrington, ex-Mayor of Dublin, is "doing" Lake Superior, with some English friends.

☞ Wade has finished his retrospective speculative inspection of the Pacific railroad.

☞ Pride—Stillman. Galena, July 5. No cards. Present, $6,000. Speak! Iosh. Letters from Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

THE TEXAS FLOOD.

Whole Counties Under Water—Property Lost in Crops—Waiting for Steamboats—A General Disaster.

[From the Corpus Christi Gazette, News, 15.]

LAGRANGE, FAYETTE Co., July 11, 1869.

EDITORS NEWS: Friday this beautiful little town presented a scene which for contrasted and terror has rarely been surpassed in the annals of our State.

For a week past the Colorado river has been very high, rendering it difficult and generally dangerous to cross even in a skiff, thus cutting off nearly all communication with Bastrop and Austin, the stages and mails being dismissed up and unable to get out.

Thursday night the good people of La Grange went to their beds leaving the river still some ten or fifteen feet within its banks, and as day is now known to have risen seven feet, at nine o'clock in the morning the banks above and below, thus throwing two immense tides of water upon the town. At eleven o'clock the water had reached the state house square, and from the river on the southwest side, and was swelling very rapidly. At twelve o'clock it formed its level, and having driven all the inhabitants out on the west side of town, it began turning over the smaller houses, and at one o'clock many tumbled down with a crash. At one o'clock I was within a block of the public square, and rising so fast that it drove the crowds back from it. At two o'clock the scene became appalling. Great crowds of women and children stood on the waters' edge, and with wringing hands and straining eyes saw their homes filled by the relentless flood and many of them either swept or forced from their dwellings, the crash of furniture, and smashing of doors and windows, told too horribly the ruin that was going on within. Men rushed back and forth on horseback or afoot, seeking their families or asking for assistance to the houses already swimming, or claiming help from the little lookers-on to move their furniture from those not yet inundated, but were soon to share the general fate. Wagons loaded with furniture rattled to and fro at full gallop, some

Courier-Journal.

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Payments always to be made in advance.
Money may be sent in bank notes, postage stamps or drafts, and will be at our risk. Letters should be addressed to the office of publication, and not to individuals connected with the paper. Postmasters are requested to call attention to this notice.
Remittances and letters on business should be addressed to the proprietors, and not to the editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1869.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
JAMES W. TATE,
OF FRANKLIN.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
JEFFERSON COUNTY,
JOSHUA B. PARKS.

To Absentees.

Persons leaving the city during the summer months, and who desire to keep themselves fully posted as to current occurrences at home, can have the DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL mailed to them for any desired time at the rate of $1 per month.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Midway boasts a company of State militia.

The Scott county corn crop has been much benefitted by recent rains.

Fifteen business houses and residences will be finished in Mercer this season.

Lexington rejoices in cucumbers, green corn, ripe apples, and—cholera morbus.

There are four hundred and six patients in the Eastern Lunatic Asylum at Lexington.

Georgetown enjoys exceedingly two daily connections with the railroad at Payne's depot.

Little Miss Carman ran a needle into her stomach in Paducah, a few days ago, which ended her young life.

A big storm of wind and rain visited Frankfort Sunday evening. Not very much damage was noticed.

Harry Mead, of Versailles, reported as severely injured by falling astride of a warm wheel, died on Saturday morning last from the effects of the fall.

Mr. John Jackson, of Lexington, paid $1,450 for the mare Harriet Milton, last Saturday. He proposes to put her in training at once for the fall races.

The storm was heavy at Dayton, Kentucky, on Sunday, but no great damage was done. Many trees were blown down, and glass in some of the houses broken.

Fayette county has been guilty of raising thirty bushels of wheat to the acre this season. In one case she tried herself, and raised thirty-six bushels to the acre.

A correspondent writing from Hebardsville informs the Henderson *News* that Mr. G. T. Keach, of that county, owns a calf not ten months old which gives three pints of milk per day.

On Sunday last, in Henderson, Robert Clark was arrested for having received a bogus express package upon which there was thirty dollars charges, and upon suspicion of horse stealing.

It is reported that a man named Bollinger, who formerly lived at Perryville, but had gone to Harrodsburg, was taken on Saturday night from the latter place by parties from Boyle and hung two miles from town.

On Friday morning last, Mr. J. C. Stapp, of Henderson, after loading a flatboat with thirty tons of ice to supply his customers, was so unfortunate as to have the boat sink. Only fifteen of the ice was recovered. Loss about $300.

James Bennett is charged by the Lexington Statesman with horrowing money under false pretenses, by representing himself as a large land owner and stock raiser. That paper requests that he may be "passed around."

On Saturday night last, at the farm of Mr. W. T. Barret, below Henderson, Tom Jobbin stabbed C. C. Lacon very severely in one of his arms, and so far as known, with little provocation. It seems that a woman was at the bottom of the affair.

Col. Thos. H. Payne, of Scott, sold to W. & H. Offutt 25 acres of woodland, from the old Sanford tract, near the crossing of the Ironworks road and the Georgetown and Payne's Depot turnpike, at $130, cash or equivalent. No improvements.

Wednesday the up mail train over the Paducah and Gulf railroad was fired into near Pelton station. Two shots were fired, but neither of them very narrowly missed the engineer. The train was stopped and parties made a search of the grounds, but no one could be found.

A company was chartered by the last Legislature to build a street-railroad from Newport to Dayton, and we understand that efforts are now being made to get sufficient money by subscription to pay for the work. The cost of the road will be about $50,000.

Three negroes attacked one of their own color in Frankfort, Monday night, and stabbed him so severely that his life was despaired of at last accounts. It is said that it required the strength of a powerful man to withdraw the knife from the wounded man's spine. His excitement ceased.

Richard West has sold to Hall & Lisle, of Scott county, 100 mules at $160 per head, the aggregate amount of the sale being $16,000. This is one of the largest sales which has taken place for some time, and will tend to stimulate the market. The mules are of extra quality and intended for the sugar market.

Says the Paducah *Kentuckian*: "The races yesterday were well attended, and the weather was quite hearty. The quarter race between Holt's mare and Mellongin's horse was won by the former by about seventeen feet. The trotting race was won by Cole's bay horse, entered by Jacobs, against the bay entered by Simmons. Time, 2:36 and 2:35."

Miss Amanda J. Craig, of Newport and of Sprague notoriety, denies some such thing as stated to the following extent, to-wit: "In regard to certain rumors which have gained circulation, and which have appeared in the Cincinnati papers, to the effect that my engagement for Mr. Sprague was sanctioned, and I am now engaged to be married to some other person, I desire to say that all such rumors and statements are entirely false, and only intended to do me further injustice."

Governor Stevenson offers a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension of John Gibbs, who, on the 15th inst., in Menifee county, shot, and killed Zebulon Hale, and at the same time wounded William Hale. Gibbs was captured, but afterward made his escape, and is now a fugitive from justice. The Governor also offers a reward of two hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of Leonard Cox, indicted for the murder of Jesse Hall, and also for the murder of Lewis C. Garrison, in Perry county, on the 1st inst.

Thus the Lexington Statesman: "The negroes had a large meeting for religious services at Athens on Sunday last. In the midst of the congregation, the baptismal stream of water knocked down one negro and stunned two or three others. The negro who was knocked down laid a while and then jumped and ran off, and if he has stopped yet we have not heard of it. A number of boguses were smashed and horses killed and bruised. Altogether they had an exciting time of it. The rumors is the effect that several lives were lost. Are unique."

Governor Stevenson and General Hewitt arrived in Frankfort from Washington on Saturday. Their stay was prolonged beyond the time contemplated when they left in an effort to adjust some complications which have arisen in the disbursements and delayed the settlement of the war claims of the State against the Government. The Yeoman is glad to learn from General Hewitt that they met with such success in removing obstacles as will lead to the liquidation of a large number of claims heretofore suspended.

A drove of Texas mules, one hundred and eighty in number, passed through Frankfort Monday. They attracted much attention with their peculiar brands and travel-worn appearance. Upon inquiry it was learned that they were the property of Messrs. Darnell & Wilson, of Bedford, who went to Texas for them, and that their destination is Bourbon county, where they will be greased and prepared for the fall market. They left San Antonio in the last of June, and were driven via Shreveport and Alexandria to the mouth of Red river, whence they were shipped by boat to Louisville.

Dr. J. C. Beck, of Newport, who is serving out a fine of three hundred and fifty dollars, and costs, at forty cents a day, on Dismal Island, having failed, notwithstanding his professional attainments, to "purge" himself of contempt of court in the Craig vs. Spurgeon breach of promise suit, publishes a long card in the Wasson Enquirer, defending his course in the trial in refusing to answer certain questions put to him. He argues very learnedly upon the law in the case, citing Burrill, Chief Justice Best, Lord Sanderson and other authorities. It is probable that the Doctor will register the Lexington affidavit by his forced retirement from active pursuits in editing a new edition of "Beck's Medical Jurisprudence."

The Frankfort Yeoman had the pleasure of meeting in that city last week Mr. David Bauer, of the firm of McMahon & Bauer, who have contracted with the Kentucky River Navigation Company for the construction of the new locks and dams above that city. He informed that paper that a corps of engineers, under Col. C. L. Shaw, of Virginia, are now engaged in making a thorough instrumental survey of the river, with a view to the location of the locks and dams. They began about the 1st of July at Proctor, Gentry county, and have progressed as far as Irvine, Estill county, between which points—a distance of thirty-eight miles—there will be required perhaps as many as four locks and dams. Col. Shaw's, who has had large experience in such works, reports the river remarkably well shaped for slack-water improvement, with all the materials necessary for the construction of the works abundant and convenient for use.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

St. James' church, Wilmington, N. C., is to have a clock.

Mrs. Leonard Groce, wife of a prominent Texas gentleman, died at Hempstead on the 14th inst.

The Baton Rouge (La.) Advocate announces the sudden death of J. W. Cutting, a very worthy and esteemed citizen.

Judge B. C. Totten, a distinguished citizen of Arkansas, died at his residence in Prairie county on the 7th ult.

The stable of Mr. Vickers, in the northwest portion of Mobile, was struck by lightning during the storm on the 16th and two valuable mules killed.

The ladies of the Episcopal Church in Selma, Ala., gave an ice cream supper for the benefit of the church a few days ago, which netted the handsome sum of $211.

The first fancy ball of the season will come off at the White Sulphur next Friday night, and no event of the summer will create a greater stir among our fashionable people than this.

Texas beeves are selling in Abellas, Kansas, at from $30 to $36 per head. There appears to be no trouble apprehended from the State authorities of Kansas in driving cattle direct to Abellas.

Richard Adams, a lad of twelve years of age, living with John Dent, of Jefferson county, Miss., was accidentally run over by a wagon loaded with cotton the 5th inst., so badly as to necessitate amputation.

The cases of typhoid at Wilmington, N. C., are said to be mild, and the disease is thus far confined to the lower portion of the city. Up to the 12th inst. there had been but one death, and that was of a child. The disease is attributed to the use of impure water.

At Smithville, N. C., on the 13th, the daughter of Gen. Bunker, of the steamship Fulton, while playing on the deck of the boat, fell overboard. She was rescued by Johnny Johnson, 13, and at the risk of her own life succeeded in exhausting herself with the long pole.

According to the Mobile *Tribune*, the negroes in that paradise have hit upon an expedient of equality distribution. They have organized an association, and rent in small portions, and pay off the rents—interest in the red land and the whole interest in the white cane.

The Natchitoches (La.) *Times*, of July 10th, says: "Under the influence of the late weather of the week, cotton is growing rapidly and fruiting well. We hear no talk of complaint. The corn crop, now nearly made, will be sufficient to meet the wants of the parish, but none to loose."

In the Northern portion of the State of Mississippi as yet, but little fear is merely a matter of conjecture, but is held sufficiently to a terrible extent. In many places, from appearance, the corn has been injured to an extent beyond hope of recovery. The dust is three to four inches deep every day.

A detachment of soldiers have arrested Richard R. Long, and a son of Judge Roberts, of Texas. They are supposed to have been implicated in an affray in Tyler, about a year ago, in which a U. S. soldier was killed. They were brought to Jefferson, and were to be tried for the crime of murder.

We learn from the Union Parish (La.) Record that the investigation of the charge preferred against Deshil Lee for the murder of Chas. A. Hand, Jr., some fifteen months since, before his Honor Judge Tompkins, resulted in the commitment of the accused for murder, as charged in the indictment.

The Huntsville (Ala.) Independent says: "A cotton stalk was brought into our office yesterday from the plantation of Nancy Bennell, near Jones' Lake, in Limestone county, that was something to look at. It is over three feet high, and has eighty-three squares and several bolls. They have a thirty-acre field just like it."

The Port Gibson (Miss.) Standard says: "The continued dry weather begins to tell injuriously upon our corn crop in all parts of this county, with the exception perhaps of the Branch neighborhood, where a fine rain fell a day or two since, the corn begins to dry up. Cotton, however, is looking finely, and promises well."

The Baton Rouge Advocate says: "Mr. E. F. Davis, of this parish, sends Mr. Andrew Johnson a cotton-stalk, pulled July 11th, which was planted April 16th. It contains one hundred and sixty-bolls and forms. Mr. Thomas Brown forwards one that was planted April 7th, containing one hundred and forty-seven forms and bolls. This cotton is of the mongrel, prolific variety."

The City Marshal of Wilmington, N. C., lately addressed a few words to the police, instructing them that no policeman would be allowed to participate in political canvasses but should merely attend such meetings for the purpose of preserving order—preserving it in the manner of becoming a policeman and not with the improper ardor of a partisan.

Ominous Diplomacy.

Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, the cable informs us, in requesting Sir Henry Bulwer to permit a further postponement of his motion on the subject of the Alabama Claims, stated distinctly that it was not the wish at the present time of *Mr. Motley's Government* to re-open negotiations on those claims, but rather to delay, "*inasmuch as the temper of the American nation was not such as would make negotiation immediately desirable.*" The use of such language by the British Premier must certainly create no little surprise and astonishment on this side of the ocean. It was given out at Washington before Mr. Motley's departure and extensively published, that he would be instructed or requested to favor a little delay on the ground that the temper of the *British* mind might render immediate negotiation undesirable, but the idea of his asking or suggesting delay on the score of the temper of the *American* mind never entered any one's brain. The thing seems incredible, and yet it is a fact. The Premier stands up in the British Parliament and lets all the world know, that, although we have claims against Great Britain of several years' standing, claims which we have pressed vehemently and even menacingly, and although we have recalled our Minister for inefficiency, and sent over another to effect a settlement, yet we don't want a settlement *now*, but crave a *postponement*, not on account of the mood of the *British people*, but the mood of *our own people*. It is announced for us on the floor of Parliament, and, of course, from the representations of our own Minister, that we have no confidence that our people, *in their present temper*, would stand such a treaty as our Government is aware must be negotiated, if any at all shall be negotiated. If our Minister was instructed to approach Great Britain as he has approached her, he was instructed to injure and degrade her in the eyes of Great Britain and of mankind.

It is clearly evident that the United States Government, ever since the rejection of the Reverdy Johnson treaty and the excitement consequent upon Sumner's speech, has been trying to smoothe the way to discomfiture. The administration, well knowing that the strong claims and high pretensions, so noisily asserted, could not and would not be maintained, has seen and recognized the expediency and importance of the postponement of all attempts to adjust the matters at issue with Great Britain until the American temper, having had time to cool, should be better prepared to bear the inevitable disappointment. This and nothing less was the plian and distinct significance of Mr. Gladstone's pregnant declaration in the British Parliament, and it is a burning and everlasting shame to our country that he could make such a declaration.

Everything tends to confirm us in the conviction which we have steadily entertained from the first and repeatedly expressed, that the very best terms which our Government can possibly obtain from Great Britain in the settlement of the Alabama claims were contained in the Reverdy Johnson treaty. We may delay negotiations or we may hasten them, we may be mild and conciliatory or we may bluster and threaten, but all will be of no avail. We can probably obtain the conditions that the Senate rejected, but Great Britain will not advance one step further to meet us unless in hostile attitude.

The Reverdy Johnson treaty contained everything that our Minister had been instructed to ask. Mr. Seward, then Secretary of State, approved it. The Senate would have ratified it unhesitatingly if it had been negotiated under any other administration than that of Andrew Johnson. Not opposition to the provisions of the treaty, but opposition to the administration, opposition to the Democracy caused its rejection. Its adoption would have been a fortunate thing for the country, its rejection was a misfortune—how great a one we have yet to learn.

We said when the treaty was rejected by the votes of all the Senators except Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, that the time would probably come when he would be acknowledged to have been the wisest and most far-seeing of all the members of the body to which he belonged. Such a time will come, and we do not believe that it is far off.

Important Kentucky Law Books.

We learn from Robert Clarke & Co., law publishers, that they have been engaged for some time in republishing some of the earlier volumes of the Kentucky Reports. Hughes' Reports, Hardin's Reports and the "Kentucky Printed Decisions" are the volumes to be issued. Harvey Myers, Esq., to whom the legal profession is already greatly indebted for literary labors, edits them. The first book selected for reissue was the "Printed Decisions," and will embrace the decisions of the court from 1801 to 1806. This volume will be forthcoming early in August, to-be quickly followed by the others. The profession will not be slow, we imagine, in availing themselves of this opportunity of filling a break in their series of Reports, and at the same time adding a useful work to their libraries.

Doubts as to Virginia.

There continues to be great doubt whether Congress will admit Virginia to the exercise of her rights as a State of the Union. Most of the Virginia organs that supported Wells say that the State will not be admitted and ought not to be. The Radical organs outside of the State differ in their opinions, some saying that she will be admitted, others contending that she will not, and still others, such as the New York Tribune, declaring that they want more time to form their conclusions.

All will depend upon the developments that may be made between the present time and the meeting of Congress. Virginia will certainly be excluded if the interests of the Radical party shall be thought to demand her exclusion. It will matter little, we suppose, upon what ground she shall be excluded, if at all, one ground being as good and as bad as another. If Canby's plan, now certain to be executed, of requiring the iron-clad oath from all persons elected to seats in the Legislature shall fail to accomplish the purpose, the State can be shut out upon the pretext of fraudulent voting, or the pretext of corruption, or the pretext of intimidation, or any other pretext that may be found the most convenient, if indeed the trouble of getting up any pretext shall be deemed necessary or worth while.

The general boast of the Radical organs in regard to all the States to be reconstructed, and indeed all the rest of the States, especially those of the South, is that "Congress holds the key of the citadel"; and that body is expected so to use its key and so to turn the citadel to account that Radical supremacy, in spite of the popular voice, in spite of the Constitution, in spite of law, truth, justice, everything, shall be maintained. Let people in this, that, or the other State, vote as they will, let the masses struggle as they may for freedom and independence, Congress, with "the key to the citadel" in its pocket, is relied on to keep all right or to make all right. And Congress, if its pluck serves it in good stead, will, whenever circumstances seem to require, do its worst, not anticipating and certainly not likely to encounter the least opposition from the President.

Spirit of the Arkansas Negroes.

We published, on Monday, an account of the killing of Captain Haynes, a most infamous and bloody ruffian, by Clarence Collyer, upon the street in Marion, Arkansas. Haynes was the commander of Governor Clayton's militia, in which capacity he perpetrated crimes without number; and the whole respectable portion of the community rejoiced when he was slain, especially as his slayer, according to the testimony of eye-witnesses, acted strictly in self-defense. Haynes had daily threatened the lives of Collyer and several others, and was in the act of drawing a pistol on Collyer when he was shot down.

Righteous and necessary as was this act of homicide, the negroes of the whole region rallied in a body to avenge it for the single reason that the victim, as an officer in the Clayton militia, was their accomplice and co-actor in all the atrocities for which that organization was a few months ago notorious throughout the country. The negroes were all armed, and, as Collyer's friends had not the numerical strength to resist them, he fled for his life. At the last dates, they had been hunting him uninterruptedly for two days and nights, with no interference from the authorities, and swearing to take his life wherever they should find him. In their search, they were burning houses or breaking down the doors, destroying furniture, boarding steamboats, carrying off everything of value they could find, maltreating men, women, and children, and creating a general consternation for miles in all directions. They held possession of the whole surrounding region and threatened ere many hours to inaugurate vengeance unless the object of their search should be discovered and given up to them.

The whole spirit manifested by the negroes was the spirit of savages.

A Deserved Rebuke.

The Philadelphia Age relates the circumstances of a most severe but righteous rebuke administered a few weeks ago by Judge Chase, sitting as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to Attorney General Hoar. The way of it is stated to have been this: Hardly had Hoar prostituted the position which a Stanbery and an Evarts had virtuously and vigorously filled, before it became his duty to appear in the Supreme Court of the United States. In the progress of a speech by him, the venerable Justice Nelson inquired: "What is the page of the authority you are quoting, Mr. Attorney-General?" To which the man whom ex-General Grant gave a Cabinet place in exchange for a library, replied: "May it please the court, I decline to be interrupted in my argument." Whereupon the Chief Justice, assuming upon his younger shoulders the affront directed at his associate and incidentally reflecting upon the whole bench, brought the Massachusetts attorney to his knees at once by saying: "Mr. Attorney-General, you will cease in your argument for the present. This court, as you will learn when you have become used to its amenities, reserves the right to question at any time any of its counsellors on any point whatever. Your rejoinder to the question of my associate it inadmissible; and when you have apologized to the court for language which we must say was never heard here before, you may proceed, but not until that is done." Whereupon the legal bully collapsed and meekly begged pardon, which it pleased the court to allow.

The French Cable.

The difficulty in regard to the landing of this cable is said to have been adjusted. The dispatches announce that the manager of the French company, after several interviews with the Secretary of State, has agreed to hand over to the State Department a written document pledging the company to give up their exclusive privilege in France and to accept the future legislation of Congress in regard to Atlantic telegraphs. Of course we do not know how far the manager has power to bind the company, but we cannot be mistaken in saying that the charter granted by the French Government gives to that Government the right to use the cable as a part of its police machinery. If this is the fact, France has an exclusive right which neither the company nor Congress can take from her, although Congress may unquestionably silence the voice of the cable upon our shores altogether.

Hon. Jesse D. Bright.

This distinguished gentleman, who is a candidate for the Legislature in Carroll and Trimble, has announced a list of appointments for public speaking in those counties, which is published in another column. The Radicals entertain a deep and bitter hatred to Mr. Bright, and they fairly gnashed their teeth with rage when they heard of his nomination, which gave them some evidence of the high estimation in which he is held by the Democracy of Kentucky. The fact that he is running without opposition seems to be especially torturing to Northern Radical papers.

Texas.

We and others have been mistaken in saying that test-oath and disfranchising clauses are to be voted on in Texas. The constitution, framed by the Texas convention, contains no such clauses. The question will be direct and simple: *For* the Constitution, or *Against* it. It will be adopted without serious opposition, and the more conservative of the candidates before the people will almost certainly be elected to administer it. And the persons elected are likely to be more conservative after the election than they are now.

Libel Suits.

We never before knew the prosecution of newspaper publishers for libel so brisk as it has been in the last year. A considerable number of people seem to have gone into the business of bringing libel-suits as a regular vocation, trying to fatten their bodies out of the alleged proceeds of damages sustained by their characters. The calling, though undoubtedly well followed, is proving a very unthrifty one. In fully two thousand per cent short of paying expenses. Up to this time two have not known, out of probably forty cases, a single one in which the prosecutor did not have to pay the costs. The lesson will probably be well understood pretty soon that libel-suits are a biggerly business, whether the prosecutor is in pursuit of money or character.

Poor Policy.

The whole substance of the complaint against the Chinese laborers in California is that they do their work too well. They give too much satisfaction to their employers. They perform too great an amount of labor and do it too cheap. For this, the indolent classes of whites and employes in factories and on farms, who want to get the greatest possible pay for the least possible work, are trying to crowd them out. 'Tis the best reason, why they should not be crowded out. Even the State of California, as a State, undertakes to exterminate Chinese industry by taxing the Chinese five dollars per head for the privilege of labor. China herself, with her big wall, can show no grosser folly than that.

☞ It is said that Grant and Colfax though seemingly courteous, dislike each other. There is an irreconcilable cause of difference between them. Colfax thinks that Grant ought to die, and Grant obstinately takes medicine whenever his machinery is out of order.

☞ The editor of the colored organ in New Orleans is dissatisfied with the coming of the Chinese. He thinks that we owe much to the negroes on the score of "country and blood." Does he mean the blood they have shed in elections?

CITY ITEMS.

Copying.

A young lady, who writes a rapid, legible hand, desires a situation as a copyist, book-keeper, or to do any kind of writing. Address Miss N. L. D., COURIER-JOURNAL Office.

☞ Morris, Southwick & Co. have advertised in auction column a valuable Fourth-street business house to be sold next Saturday afternoon.

Furniture Buyers.

Special attention is called to the auction sale of fine furniture, on Eighth street, on Wednesday morning, July 21, 1869, at 10 o'clock. Sale positive and peremptory, as the owner is removing from the city. SHERMAN P. WHALEY & Co., Auctioneers.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Whitesmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is certainly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, no deleterious agent. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

☞ Remember—best photographs, all sizes and styles, copying, portrait painting, &c., at the very lowest prices. New card photos only $1 per dozen. Find J. C. Shred's old gallery, No. 136 Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Trade Palace.

The great underwriter's sale of damaged dry goods at Trade Palace will commence Monday, July 19th, and will continue until the entire stock is sold. Now is the great opportunity for families and dealers to secure great bargains. Some of the stock is only partially damaged and will be sold at great sacrifice.

TRADE PALACE,
Corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

☞ We can recommend in perfect good faith Ward's Rheumatic Liniment. It has made surprising cures, and any one need only try it to be convinced of its virtue. It is only 50 cents per bottle, and will not stain, ruin, or ranunculus, but relieve pains in back and limbs.

For Twenty-five Cents

you can kill every cockroach, water-bug, flea, moth, bug about your premises. Lyon's Insect Powder will do it and nothing else will. Look out for frauds in buying. Buy none that does not bear the signature of E. Lyon. If you get the right thing it is sure death to all insects.

Depot, 71 Park Row, N. Y.

☞ Comicade slays bed-bugs on a new plan.

Fresco Painting.

We take great pleasure in announcing to the art-loving people of Louisville, that the artist Italian fresco painter, Signor Pietro Leber, the author of the beautiful fresco of Orpheus on the new Galt House, so much admired and so highly praised by critics, is with us, we understand, for a protracted stay. Any resident, who will be in our city for some time, any person desiring frescoing can see Sig. L. at N. Nicholas', No. 89 Fourth street.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Iodine Tonic. No. 1. GRESHAM.
Louisville Transfer Company.

☞ Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and stillingia is a great beautifier. Two weeks' use of it will blanch the skin and restore it to its natural fairness and purity.
For sale by all druggists.

☞ Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BANKERS,
No. 12 Hanover Building, Hanover Square,
NEW YORK.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

WM. B. CHILT, Democratic candidate for the Senate, will address the people at the following times and places:
Osceola, Green county, July 26, 1869.
Mrs. Nash's, Green county, July 27, 1869.

Public Speaking.

J. M. STRETTON, the Democratic candidate for the Legislature, will address the people at the following times and places:
Hodgenville, Monday, July 26.
Bradfordsville, Tuesday, July 27.
Danville, Friday, July 30.
Perryville, Monday, August 2.
Dan. Parrish's Mill, Wednesday, July 28.
Harrodsburg, Thursday, July 29.
Dennis Bradley's, Friday, July 30.
Camp Branch, Saturday, July 31.

Public Speaking.

HON. W. L. CONKLIN, Democratic nominee for the Legislature, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places:
Monday, July 26, at Cross Roads.
Tuesday, " 27, at Greenwood's.
Thursday, " 29, at Fairsville.
Saturday, " 31, at Hays' barbecue.

Public Speaking.

HON. J. D. BRIGHT, candidate for Representative in the district of Carroll and Trimble, will address the people at
Milton, on Wednesday, the 28th;
Carrollton, on Saturday, the 31st July inst.
Hour of speaking 2 o'clock P. M.

Hon. E. W. Wadsworth

WILL address the citizens of Louisville on the political issues of the day in the Circuit Court Room, on Wednesday evening, July 21.

MITTLER & JUSTI,
No. 438 south side Market st., bet. 11th & 12th,
JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN
PAPER-HANGINGS
AND
Window-shades.

We beg leave to announce to the citizens of Louisville that we have just opened at the above place a large assortment of Paper-Hangings and Window Shades of the newest patterns, and are determined to merit the confidence of the public by fair and honorable dealing. Orders from the country solicited. Country merchants supplied. 1711 6m&dw

THIRD ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
Warren County Agricultural and Mechanical Association

WILL be held near Bowling Green, Ky., Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Sept. 1, 2, and 4.

Tickings.

60 BALES assorted Tickings received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
1711 70 and 72 Main street.

LOCAL NOTICES.

WOMEN

owing to her peculiar organization, is subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these sensations is a great measure, her happiness. It is not always pleasant to consult a physician. Dr. J. Bradfield's prescription, "Female Regulator," is a simple, safe, purely vegetable. Has relieved thousands from one of the most troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

Price $1. 50 per bottle. Sold by druggists everywhere.

BRADFIELD & CO., Proprietors,
1711 d2 Atlanta, Ga.

The Cheapest Place in the City

to get your Job Printing done is at the COURIER-JOURNAL Job Rooms. Office in tunnel entry.
1711 d2 J. B. MARKHAM.

☞ Gold and silver watches, chains and rings at half price. Leon Odeon, Jr., Wellman, 154 Third street. 1711-3d

☞ Folding mosquito bedsteads
HOOPER & COX,
1711 6d2w 70 Main street.

New Wheat Flour.

We are now prepared to supply the trade with a choice article of new flour.
1711 d3t A. WELLMAN & CO., Bourbon Mills.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their own interest by a call at this office. Silver plate, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable, and satisfactory, by
1711m C. HAGAN, 134 Third street.

☞ Bedding tow for sale on Chestnut, Madison, and Magazine streets, near Twenty-third Jones, by [apl6 dsf] GRAVES & SON.

For Coughs and Colds.

use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure.
no6 dsf

☞ Mothers, remember that for chafing of infants no remedy equals BURNETT'S Kalliston. For sale by all druggists.

DIED.

DAILEY—In Jeffersonville, on the night of July 19th, at 9 minutes of 11, Rhu, infant son of Stephen and Ann Rhu Dailey, aged 11 hours and 19 minutes.
We called him Rich—he enjoyed, smiled, and died.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

KRIPPENDORF.—On the evening of the 20th, at No. 6 Ninth, JAMES A. KRIPPENDORF, aged 39 years, of Wm. Krippendorf, Esq., proprietor of the Volksblatt, in the 14th year of its age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Wonders accomplished in the quarry of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption, are known to Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. Dr. Wistar's "Pure Medicinal Cod Liver Oil" (each bottle of which is accompanied by a pamphlet containing full directions) the public have the best brand of the preparation. You know what you are buying. Sold by C. BAKER & CO., No. 9 116 Market street, Philadelphia.
☞ For sale by all druggists. jel3dlyaw Wkly

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Charge Lodge (No. 31) A. T. M. will meet in called communication this (TUESDAY) EVENING, July 20, at 8 o'clock, for work.
By order of the W. M.
W. S. WOODRUFF, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

Stated meeting of the Lodge of Antiquity No. 7 A. T. M. THIS EVENING (July 20) at 7½ o'clock. Work in the E. A. degree. Visiting and good standing cordially invited.
JAMES A. LANGSTON, Sec'y.

Educational.

TEACHERS and friends of education are requested to meet at the school building, corner of Fourth and W. Jones streets, on WED'SDAY, July 21, at 2 p. m., to prepare for the meeting of the State Teachers' Association on the 28th prox. A full attendance is desired.
1711 d2t

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend.

ON the 19th inst., the Commercial Bank of Kentucky declared a dividend of 3 per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES L. DAITAM, Cashier.
1711 d2* Paducah, Ky.

Dividend.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.
AT a meeting of the Directors of the Merchants' Insurance Company, held at the office of the Company July 8, 1869, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That a return premium of 30 per cent. is hereby declared on the entire net earnings for the year ending June 30, 1869, between Fourth and Fifth streets.
The same will be credited on policies of that class of risks on which premiums are now due, and will be paid to the holders of such policies on presentation of the same at the office of the Company, and the interest will be credited on all outstanding certificates.
JOHN BARBEE, Sec.
1710 d10

SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CONDITION
OF THE
Western Financial Corporation!

ASSETS.

Gold Bonds, 7 per cent.		$300,000 00
Kentucky Bonds, 7 per cent.		2,500 00
Office Furniture,	$2,000 00	
Safes and Vaults,	1,000 00	
		3,000 00
Bills and Notes Discounted,	$1,511,098 99	
Suspended Debt,	1,000 00	
		1,514,307 99
Due by Banks, Interior,	$32,462 33	
Due by Banks, City,	11,000 00	
		43,462 33
Exchange and Currency,		86,732 75
		$1,949,502 82

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	$600,000 00
Due to Depositors,	87,907 94
Due Banks, Interior,	11,136 16
Due Banks, City,	31,508 16
Dividend No. 1, 4 per cent.	$24,000 00
Profit and Loss,	215 97
	24,215 97
	$1,443,301 83

JOHN B. SMITH, Cashier.
Louisville, Ky., June 30, 1869.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, } Set.
Jefferson County, }
John B. Smith states on oath that the above is a true and correct statement of the Western Financial Corporation on the 30th of June, 1869.
JOHN B. SMITH, Cashier.
Sworn to before me by John B. Smith, this 15th day of July, 1869.
F. W. DICKSON, N. P., J. C.

CAUTION.

NO one is authorized to draw upon or collect money for account HENRY TIFFANY & CO., of New York, 207 Water street, New York.
New York, July 16, 1869. 1710 d3

834 ACRES
Choice Bluegrass Land for Sale.

IT lies in Smith county, Texas, on the Cany Fork River, 3 miles from Carthage and 20 east of Lockport, with turnpike roads to each. There is no better land in Texas, or in the States, and plenty of timber watered. It may be purchased at private sale until the 1st of September, in one or more tracts, by application to ROBT L. CARRUTHERS or P. AN-DERSON, at Lebanon; or WM. A. CARUTHERS, at Hartsville, Texas. Terms easy. 1710 d10w

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store,
103 1-2 FOURTH STREET.

Darned Lace Riviere!

Plain Cheniettes.
Lace and Puffed Illusion Cheniettes at $1.
Lace Embroidered Illusion Cheniettes at $2 50.
Embroidered Illusion Handkerchiefs at 50c.
Lace Collars at 25c.
Brocho Muslin Curtains at 62c. worth 50c per yd.
Lace Curtains at $1 75 worth $2 50.
Silk Fringe.
Linen Collars, new styles, etc. 1710 d8

EXCURSION TICKETS
—TO—
Crab Orchard!

ON and after July 19, 1869, and until further notice, excursion tickets to Crab Orchard will be sold at the following reduced rates:

Single round trip,	$4 00
Family ticket for 10 riders,	30 00
" " 15 "	45 00
" " 20 "	60 00
" " 25 "	75 00

Excursion tickets will be sold only to persons procuring the springs, and can be used by Passenger trains leaving Louisville and the springs during the season of 1869.
Excursion tickets are not transferable.
Rooms and carriages for hire. Persons who purchase excursion tickets will have to pay Crab Orchard all full rates, and returned free of charge to those who remain.
For further particulars inquire at Galt House, corner of Fourth and Broadway, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN FINK,
Gen'l Sup't L. and N. R. R.

REMOVAL.
Henry Beyrodt,
Upholsterer and Decorator,

HAS removed from 136 Third street to 134 Third street, between Green and Walnut streets, Judge Wickham's new block.
Thanking for past favors, I hope the public will continue the same at my new place of business, where I shall strive to merit the same liberally.
1710 d12m HENRY BEYRODT, Upholsterer and Decorator.

FIRE! FIRE!
BABCOCK'S
New Fire Extinguisher!

By the use of which Fires are easily and certainly controlled, as thousands of reliable testimonials will show. It is designed to stand ready at every house, Mill's Factory, Store, Office, Hotel, Depot, Church, and Depot.

Millions of dollars worth of property have been saved by the use of them.

The above machines are now being manufactured and sold by the

Southwestern Fire Extinguisher Co.

WANTED.

WANTED—A HALF-GROWN GIRL—To take care of children. Apply at [illegible] street, bet. Sixth and Center streets.

WANTED—Mechanics, clerks, salesmen, porters, drivers, farm hands, laborers, boys, families, gardeners. Every person out of work should report at once at KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Established under patronage of business men.

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man as [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD SADDLE HAND—Who can run a sewing machine [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a [illegible] Address F., Courier office.

WANTED—HANDS—[illegible]

WANTED—CARPENTERS, BRICK-LAYERS, STONE-MASONS, and TINNERS—To bid on [illegible] corner of Twelfth and Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD PRESCRIPTION CLERK—A German [illegible] by applying to HENRY CHAMBERS & CO.

WANTED—300 GIRLS—To [illegible] KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATION—An experienced bookkeeper [illegible] Columbus, Ga.

WANTED—TEACHER—At Stanford [illegible] Secretary Board of Trustees, Stanford, Ky.

WANTED—A PROFESSORSHIP—[illegible] Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—GIRL—To do housework and nurse. Apply southeast corner Twelfth and Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-TRIMMER—Apply immediately to POWERS & HUNT, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a practical miller of over twenty years' experience in the milling business. References given if required. Address J. S. C., Box 224, Georgetown, Ky.

WANTED—IRON MACHINISTS AND CABINET-MAKERS—Good wages and steady employment. Apply personally at Ohio Falls Car Works, Jeffersonville, Ind.

WANTED—TO SELL—BOOK STORE—[illegible] Bowling Green, Ky.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—Improved City Property for a small farm [illegible] of Louisville. Address No. 395 West Walnut street, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—And all others out of employment, to send for circulars of our new edition of "BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI." [illegible] CO., 161 Elm st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE. [illegible] Pittsburg, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo.; or Boston, Mass. CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

WANTED—AGENTS—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago can give employment to several city solicitors, and also to district, county, and traveling agents, on very liberal terms. Call at the office, 513 Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE. Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best knitting machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 A DAY—To male and female agents, to introduce the BUCKEYE $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. [illegible] W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Mutual Life Ins. Co. can give employment to several city solicitors and also to traveling agents on liberal terms. Call at the office, No. 130 Main street, near Fourth street.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A NICE LITTLE LOCATION—[illegible] WILSON, Real Estate Agent, Main street, below Fourth.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, & HARNESS—[illegible] Can be seen at S. T. LONG & CO.'s stable, No. 71 Second street, bet. Main and Market.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS—CHEAP—Some of the best building lots on Broadway and Jacob streets. Inquire of MERIWETHER & ISAACS, Real Estate Brokers.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—LAND—[illegible] Jefferson st., bet. Fourth and Fifth sts.

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE—[illegible] between Market and Main.

FOR SALE—A BUILDING LOT, 50x145—VERY LOW—On West side of Fourth street, between Breckinridge and Kentucky sts. Apply to J. SPIES, 78 Fourth st., bet. Market and Main sts.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUGGY HORSE—Sound and gentle; 6 years old. Can be seen at Jones' stable, Center street.

FOR SALE—HEAD HEAVY BEEF CATTLE—Inquire of J. B. LEWIS, No. [illegible] Second street.

FOR SALE—THE BAR-ROOM AND RESTAURANT known as the "[illegible]," corner of Clay and Green. If not disposed of by 4th of August, will be sold at auction.

FOR SALE—HORSE—Very cheap, a beautiful and stylish buggy horse (bay). Can be seen at [illegible] stable, corner Fifth and Green streets.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—Wishing to [illegible] Eminence, Ky. [illegible] JOHN C. FREEMAN.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—Handsome Fourth-street residence, No. 372, between Broadway and York. [illegible] J. M. ARMSTRONG, 134 Main street.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT HULL—[illegible] SHARKEY, WOOLFOLK & CO., No. [illegible] Fourth street.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, and HARNESS—[illegible] Can be seen at S. T. LONG & CO.'s stable, No. 71 Second street, between Main and Market.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—One of the most [illegible] JOHN OTTO HUNCH, south side Market street, between Fifth and Sixth.

FOR SALE—12 SPRING WAGONS—Different sizes, suitable for city express or country use. C. SPIES, No. 122 Jackson street, between Jefferson and Green.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE—With all the modern improvements, and in first-rate order, situated on the west side of Seventh street, between Jefferson and Broadway. Apply to JOS. T. TOMPKINS, Sixth street, bet. Market and Main.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE—A small stock of liquors and fixtures for sale at extremely low prices, and a good stand for rent. ALFRED T. POPE, Assignee.

PERRIN'S

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY.

Office in Courier-Journal Building, 112 West Jefferson St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Advertisements taken for all leading KENTUCKY and Southern papers at publishers' LOWEST CASH RATES. Papers kept on file. As to promptness and reliability refers to the publishers of any paper and business men generally. Address W. HENRY PERRIN.

Peters, Webb & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF Grand, Upright & Square Piano-fortes.

OVER 5,000 INSTRUMENTS have been made and sold by this house. Office and warerooms, Jefferson street, north side, bet. Fourth and Fifth. Factory, corner Main and Fourteenth sts.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A nice and desirable located two-story house, [illegible] Breckinridge st., between Second and Third, with 8 rooms [illegible] Apply on premises after 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE—With 6 rooms and a large lot; the grounds are well set in grass, fruit, shrubbery, &c. [illegible] beyond the Lion Garden. Rent low to a good tenant. F. N. FREDERICK.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The large store-house No. [illegible] Apply at the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky. J. B. LINDENBERGER.

FOR RENT OR SALE—VILLA RIDGE—A fine country residence [illegible]

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A very complete cottage [illegible] J. M. GORDON, No. 243 West Market, between Sixth and Seventh.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—At a very low price, a new [illegible] corner of Jefferson and Brook streets [illegible] SOUTHWICK & CO., 66 and 68 Jefferson, between Second and Third streets.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A comfortable two-story dwelling-house, containing 8 rooms, with large yard well set in shrubbery, on the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Jefferson streets. House in complete repair, having just been painted and papered. Gas throughout. Will be rented very low to a good, prompt-paying tenant. Apply to WALTON & BROTHER, No. 161 Main st.

FOR RENT—BRICK COTTAGE—Containing 5 rooms, south side Walnut street, No. 452, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. [illegible] Apply to R. A. MILES, No. 28 Main st., bet. Second and Third streets.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—Situated on Second street, No. 387, between Green and Walnut; [illegible] throughout. For particulars, inquire of W. R. GRAY, 44 Fourth st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY PLACE—Dr. [illegible] offers for sale his country place at Pewee Valley. For further information please call upon him at his office, in Jacob's new building, northeast corner of Second and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT—ON EASY TERMS—A comparatively new house and 4 acres of ground, five minutes' walk from Pewee Valley Station [illegible] J. S. KLINE, 224 Fifth st., WARFIELD & WEST.

FOR SALE—IN PEWEE VALLEY—HILLSIDE COTTAGE AND 10 ACRES GROUND—[illegible] JOHN P. DICKSON, Trustee.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO FACTORY—I wish to sell my tobacco stemmery, located in Henderson county, Ky., sufficiently large to handle at one time from 500 to 600 hogsheads of tobacco, with presses and all complete. Terms reasonable. For further particulars, address the proprietor, at Henderson, Ky. J. H. TAYLOR.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY PROPERTY—I wish to sell my stock of goods, house and furniture, store and warehouses, situated in a country town. I am now doing a fair business [illegible] For information address box 13, Brandenburg, Ky.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—Farm and garden lands near the city; also, houses, cottages, and vacant lots. Inquire of MERIWETHER & ISAACS, Real Estate Brokers, 166 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—HORSE—From my farm, on Monday, July 12, a black horse, with star in forehead, about 16 hands high. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving him at Maj. Barrow's stable, on Market street, between Second and Third. J. M. DELPH.

STRAYED—BULLOCK—While driving a lot of fat cattle from the Bourbon House to the railroad depot [illegible] the old side of the ramp. I will pay a reward of $5 for the delivery of said bullock at any stock yard in Louisville or some convenient point to the R. R. Depot in Jeffersonville. LOUIS HILLS.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—MARE—From my farm, near Pleasureville, Henry county, Ky., a bay mare [illegible] E. N. PEPPER.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—MULES—I have 2 mules. They came to me on the 10th inst. The owner will please come for them. One is a brown and the other a gray. A. T. HOPKINS, Seventh road, two miles out.

LOST.

LOST—$10 REWARD—A GENT'S SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RING—On Market, between Third and Fourth, or Fourth and Market to Walnut street. The above reward will be paid to the finder, if delivered to FRANK G. BOSSUNG, No. 76 Third street.

LOST—DOG—A liver colored pointer dog. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at H. C. ANDERSON'S, 36 Bullitt st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4[illegible]—For 18 shares Louisville Gas Company Stock, issued to James [illegible] January 2[illegible], 1868. This is to notify all persons that I intend to apply for a new certificate [illegible] tificate should not be issued.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A front room, furnished, on the first floor, to let immediately. Inquire at 100 Third st.

BOARDING—A large furnished or unfurnished room, suitable for a family or single gentleman, at No. 100 Walnut street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. Also, a few table boarders wanted.

BOARDING—IN PEWEE VALLEY—Can be had by application to the undersigned. EMMA F. GALLAGHER, CHAS. B. COTTON.

BOARDING—Three large front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with boarding, at reduced rates. Apply at once to Mrs. M. A. BARCLAY, No. 12, corner Seventh and Magazine streets. Also day and transient board.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a fine large front room, with good board, in a private family. Apply at 169 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets.

DISTRIBUTION
—OF—
Magnificent Farms
—AND—
VALUABLE TOWN LOTS
In Henderson County, Ky.

By the Authority of a Special Enactment of the Legislature of Kentucky.

Seven Fertile and Highly Improved Ohio River Bottom Farms, and 504 Valuable Town Lots, to be disposed of

IN SHARES.

CAPITAL PRIZE,	$150,000
2 Prizes, each	27,500
4 Prizes, each	13,750
280 Prizes, each	120
140 Prizes, each	100
84 Prizes, each	80

Making 511 Prizes in All.

Valued at - $314,000

Tickets, Five Dollars.

THE drawing will take place at Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky., on the 1st day of September, 1869. Agents will furnish pamphlets, giving description of the property, and a synopsis of the act of the Legislature AUTHORIZING THE SALE. [illegible]

TICKETS CAN BE PURCHASED OF [illegible] Commercial Bank, Henderson, Ky.; JOHN C. LATHAM, Pres't Bank Hopkinsville; [illegible] Commercial Bk, Paducah, Ky.; [illegible] Owensboro, Ky.

LAKE ICE.

I AM prepared to deliver pure Northern Lake Ice to my old customers and as many new ones as will give me their custom. Office No. 111 Second street, between Market and Jefferson. FRANK S. GOSNELL.

H. STRUBY,
Architect.
Office southwest corner Main and Seventh sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.

PIANOS AND ORGANS, *The Best in the Market,* AT low prices for cash. PIANOS FOR RENT. WILL S. HAYS, NO. 110 FOURTH STREET.

MURPHY HOTEL, MAIN STREET, Bardstown, Ky. F. G. MURPHY, Agent......Proprietor.

FLOOR TILING.

THE EAGLE SLATE CO. manufacture from their superior slate Slate Floors, Hearths, and Vestibule Floors. [illegible] Address JOHN SUTCLIFFE, Supt. of Quarries, Hydeville, Vermont.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY HAYES & McNUTT,
119 Third street, near Jefferson.
Regular Sale of Household and Kitchen Furniture.
AT AUCTION

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 21, at 10 o'clock, at our auction-rooms. Terms cash. HAYES & McNUTT, Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

WEDNESDAY—Boots and Shoes. [illegible] S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY HERMAN F. WHALEY & CO.

[illegible] AT AUCTION

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 21, 1869, at 10 o'clock, [illegible] Terms cash.

FUTURE SALES.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.
Valuable Fourth-street Business Property
AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES.

SATURDAY, July 24, 1869, at 5 o'clock P. M., that valuable [illegible] MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

THURSDAY, July 29, at 9½ A. M., of staple and fancy dry goods, notions, &c. Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE
In a Charming Location,
Second St., bet. York & Breckinridge,
AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, July 31, at 6 o'clock, we will sell at auction the splendid residence of Mr. S. C. [illegible] on the west side of Second street, between York and Breckinridge. [illegible] Terms at sale. PEARSON, MEDDIS, & FERGUSON, Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1869, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., I will sell, on the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, the Farm lately owned by Maj. John H. Hanly, deceased. It contains about 180 acres, and is situated in Jessamine county, Ky., on the Nicholasville and Danville turnpike road, six miles south of Nicholasville, bounded on the south by the Kentucky river. Also about 100 acres in Garrard county, Ky., which is separated from the farm in Jessamine county by the Kentucky river. This is one of the most desirable farms in Kentucky—is in a high state of cultivation, abundantly supplied with water and the best kind of timber, with every other convenience. I will sell the farm as a whole or in four lots averaging about 200 acres as may seem to suit purchasers. Terms—One-third cash, and the residue in two equal annual installments, with interest, secured. STEPHEN BONNER, Trustee. N. B.—Address me at Cincinnati, Ohio, or J. S. Bronaugh, Esq., at Nicholasville, Ky. S. B.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.
Beautiful East End Residence Site,
AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY, July 22, 1869, at 5½ o'clock P. M., on the premises, being the southeast corner of Franklin and Campbell streets, we will sell one of the most desirable building sites in the eastern portion of the city. [illegible] alley. Sale peremptory. Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years. PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Auctioneers.

MEDICAL.

DOCTOR HUNTER

CONTINUES to treat all private diseases, Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produces some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, impotence, nocturnal emissions, and finally prostration of the sexual system. [illegible] Office hours 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.; Sundays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S
Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.
GEO. W. CARPENTER'S
Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu.

These celebrated preparations, originally introduced by Geo. W. Carpenter, under patronage of the medical faculty, have been so long extensively used by physicians and others that they are generally known as valuable preparations. [illegible] GEO. W. CARPENTER, HENSZEY & CO., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, 737 Market street, Philadelphia.

DR. GATES'
PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. [illegible]

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Caprand's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstructions, [illegible] Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps. CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. Also for M. Le Croix's French Preventive Powder, for the prevention of conception—GUARANTEED. Price by mail, $2 and three postage stamps. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,
Consulting Physician,
No. 83 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

104 1-2 Fifth street, corner Court Place, cures poisons of the blood, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, &c. [illegible] SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, [illegible] Nervous Debility, Painful [illegible] FEMALE PILLS—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2. Superior quality of Male Safes. [illegible] Consultation free and confidential. Circular sent to any one on receipt of three-cent stamp.

CONFIDENTIAL.

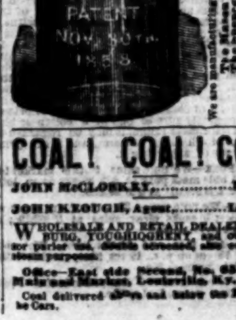
"THE SECRET FRIEND" sent to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of 25 cents. Address Dr. CHAS. A. STUART & CO., Boston, Mass.

Galen's Head Dispensary.

Office No. 78½ Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1860, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1861, "for the treatment of diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes," including spermatorrhea or seminal weakness [illegible] A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty-four pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 2 stamps. The Consulting Surgeon of this celebrated Dispensary, and Author of the above work, may be consulted personally or by letter on all the diseases of which it treats. [illegible] Consultations private, and all business strictly confidential. Read the above work before seeking medical aid elsewhere, and thus avoid quackery. GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Louisville, Ky.

Glass Fruit Jars.



We are manufacturing the Mason Fruit Jars, the Mason Improved Fruit Jars, The Wire-top Fruit Jars, The Corkstop Fruit Jars. Send for price list.

KRACK, REED & CO.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

JOHN McCLOSKEY, ...Pittsburg.
JOHN KEOUGH, Agent,............Louisville.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PITTSBURG, YOUGHIOGHENY, and other COAL, for parlor use, [illegible] and steam purposes.

Office—East side Second, No. 65, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.

Coal delivered above and below the Falls and on the Cars.

MARSHAL SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

F. [illegible] against William Leinfrelt. } In Chancery, No. 21,[illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of [illegible] so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz: A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky. [illegible] to the beginning. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

J. Conklin against John Murphy. } In Chancery, No. 21,[illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 26, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz: A lot or parcel of ground, and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, fronting on Chestnut street, in Louisville, 20 feet by 100 feet deep, commencing 40 feet from the southwardly corner of Chestnut and Thirteenth cross-streets, in said city, and fronting on the southwestwardly side of Chestnut street, running east with Chestnut street 20 feet, being the eastern half of a double frame tenement [illegible] The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

J. Robinson against J. Perrin. } In Chancery, No. 21,[illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 26, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credits of 4, 8, 12, and 18 months, so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz: A certain tract or parcel of land situated in Jefferson county, Ky., lying and being on the turnpike road leading from Louisville to Shelbyville, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the east side of the culvert first one east of the bridge across Floyd's fork, and corner to Beckley; running thence S 36 W 11 poles to the middle pier of the bridge, in the middle of Floyd's fork; thence down the same with the meanders nearly as follows: S 29½ E 164 poles, thence S 4 E 36 poles to two elms and a maple on the right bank of said creek and corner to Tucker; thence with the line of same N 58¾ W 138 poles to a stone; thence N 67 W 132.8 poles to a stone near a rock quarry; thence north 26¾ E 139 poles to a stone on the side of a hill, one pole from a drain; thence N 39½ E 67 2 poles to a stone on the left bank of said creek; thence down the same S 37¾ E 67 poles to a stone; thence S 17 E 128.3 poles to the beginning, containing 115 acres, be the same more or less, and is the same tract of land conveyed to Pierce Griffin by David H. Hall and wife, by deed dated the 13th day of January, 1864, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Jefferson County Court, in Deed Book No. 136, page 221. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

George Sherman against Joseph Slater. } In Chancery, No. 20,737.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 26, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credits of 4 and 8 months, so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz: A house and lot, situated in the city of Louisville, on the west side of Eighth street, between Market and Main streets, and bounded as follows: beginning on the west side of Eighth street 48 feet north from the southeast corner of said lot and running 27 feet 4 inches; thence along said Eighth street westwardly 90 feet; thence southwardly 60 feet to the place of beginning. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

Samuel H. Jones, Guard'n, &c., against Samuel M. Jones, Jr. } In Chancery, No. 22,450.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will

ON MONDAY, JULY 26, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credits of 3, 6, 9, 12, 18, and 24 months, for equal parts of the purchase money, the following described property, to-wit: [illegible] Also 40 feet by 190 on the south side of Jacob street, between First and Brook streets, beginning at a point [illegible] the city of Louisville. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution No. 5,[illegible] which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court on the 28th day of June, 1869, in favor of Bullock & Anderson against Wolf Kohn and Herman Hirsch, the undersigned will,

ON SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1869,

about the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder at [illegible] a large lot of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, bureaus, spring mattresses, chairs, tables, [illegible] Levied on as the property of Wolf Kohn to satisfy the above named execution. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

PUBLIC SALES.

Public Sale of Valuable Mill Land, &c., in Clark County, Ky.

AS Commissioner of the Clark Circuit Court, Kentucky, at the late residence of Willis F. Martin, in Clark county, Ky., on Combs' Ferry turnpike and Kentucky river, [illegible] highest bidder, on SATURDAY, August 7, 1869, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., all of the real and personal estate of John W. & Willis F. Martin [illegible] For further particulars can be obtained from Charles Eginton, Esq., Winchester, Ky., or the undersigned. JNO. T. SUTHERLAND, Com'r. S. G. STUART, Auctioneer.

Sheriff's Sale.

G. W. Norton & Co., plaintiffs, vs. J. E. Owen, &c., defendant—Jefferson Court of Common Pleas. Execution No. 4,[illegible].

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.,

ON MONDAY, AUG. 2, 1869,

On a credit of three months, 21 by 200 feet of ground and improvements thereon, on the north side of Grayson, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, being the western portion of a lot of 65 feet, conveyed by J. L. Owen and wife to E. J. Stoy—D. B. 97, folio 16. Levied upon as the property of E. J. Stoy to satisfy Execution No. 4,[illegible], which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in the name of G. W. Norton & Co. against J. E. Owen, &c. Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

EDW. COOKE, D. S., for J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Louisville, July 18, 1869.

Sheriff's Sale.

John Hebl, plff., vs. Henry Wibben, deft., Jefferson Court Common Pleas. Execution No. 4,[illegible].

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court-house door in the city of Louisville and Jefferson county, Ky., on

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1869,

1 black mare, 1 spring wagon, 1 buggy, 1 sleigh, 1 feed-cutter, 1 lot of crowbars, 1 set buggy harness, 1 saddle, 1 two-horse cart. Levied upon as the property of Henry Wibben, to satisfy execution No. 4,[illegible], which issued from the Clerk's office of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in favor of John Hebl, against Henry Wibben. Sale to take place at 11 o'clock A. M.

H. W. KOHNHORST, D. S., for J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Louisville, July 16, 1869.

Sheriff's Sale.

Annie Austin, plaintiff, vs. Wolf Kohn, defendant—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. V. E. No. 4,[illegible].

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., on

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1869,

10 spring mattresses, 2 Brussels and 2 wool carpets, and 1 pictures. Levied upon as the property of Wolf Kohn, to satisfy said V. E. Sale to take place at 11 o'clock.

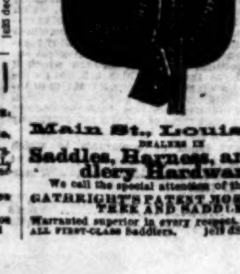
H. W. KOHNHORST, D. S. for J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In the matter of W. W. SHAW, bankrupt. Petition for final discharge filed February 8, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors are notified to appear before said Court, at [illegible] Kentucky, on the 31st day of July, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. J. H. WARD, Register. [illegible]

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of WILLIAM B. HOGGE. The second general meeting of creditors provided for in the 27th section of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, will be held before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 17th day of August, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. THOS. M. EGINTON, Register.

HARBISON & GATHRIGHT



Main St., Louisville, DEALERS IN Saddles, Harness, and Saddlery Hardware.

We call the special attention of the trade to GATHRIGHT'S PATENT MORGAN SIDE TREE AND SADDLE, Warranted superior in every respect. For sale by ALL FIRST-CLASS Saddlers.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU IS pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, Consumption, Insanity, or Epileptic Fits ensue.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brickdust Deposits, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, or Dropsical Swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH; THEREFORE the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR ARE REGAINED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED BY HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cure secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

HELMBOLD'S
Fluid Extract Buchu

Is a certain cure for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY,

And all diseases of the

Urinary Organs,

Whether existing in

Male or Female,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of

How Long Standing.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the

Health and Happiness

and that of posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu,

Established upward of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,

594 Broadway, New York, and
104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.
Bogus Pictures.

It appears that all copies of foreign paintings are not exported for the American market. A Mr. Constable, son of the celebrated English artist of that name, writes to the Illustrated London News to warn picture-buyers that there is a manufactory somewhere of paintings sold as works of his eminent father—works made up of mezzotints of genuine pictures, but done by people who forget that Constable could draw, and was also a colorist. He has seen such things in gentlemen's houses and elsewhere.

II.
Miss Lillie Hitchcock.

The newspapers a while ago published a great deal of gossip about an eccentric and rich young lady of San Francisco—Miss Lillie Hitchcock. She married a Mr. Coit and subsided for a while into private life. On the last Fifth of July celebration, she set all San Francisco to talking about her again. While the grand procession was passing the Occidental Hotel, the young lady sat at an open window and amused herself by throwing lighted bombs into the ranks. One landed on the back of a ragged urchin, and, exploding, burst a hole in his coat. Thereupon the fair aggressor sent for him, bathed his wounds, and, presenting him with a twenty-dollar gold piece, sent him on his way rejoicing. The boy intends to stop in front of the Occidental all next Fourth of July.

III.
Napoleon as a Journalist.

The pamphlet and newspaper articles which appear from time to time from the pen of the Emperor Napoleon show that, if he had not been an Emperor, he could have taken rank as a first-class journalist. A Parisian correspondent says that it has been the delight of Louis Napoleon from his youth to see himself in print, and to this day he is an amateur journalist, giving hints for articles to the *Peuple*, and even, it is assured, correcting and amending proofs with his Imperial hand for his favorite literary agents. While he was a prisoner at Ham he contributed upward of two hundred and fifty articles to a provincial paper, in which he expounded his social theories. If the Emperor should get upset by the revolution, we should not be surprised to see him start a newspaper and become a journalist.

IV.
Medical.

According to the Lancet, two shocking deaths have lately occurred from medical carelessness. A patient of the Eye and Ear Institution at Liverpool got some medicine without instructions. The clinical clerk who dispensed the prescription was puzzled to know whether a certain letter was "P," meaning poppy leaves, or "B," meaning belladonna. Belladonna was supplied, and, instead of being applied externally, was taken internally, the result being the death of the patient before the arrival of a doctor. The other case is that of Mr. F. Guinness, of Dublin, in whose medicine "a very respectable firm" put cyanide of potassium instead of carbonate of ammonia—a slight mistake which resulted in the death of the patient. The replenishing of one of the bottles in the shop had been left to a porter, and hence arose the misadventure for which, the Lancet says, the respectable firm was "severely censured."

V.
Wagner.

Wagner is about to bring out a new opera, "Imatra," concerning which there is a peculiar story. When "Tannhauser" was produced and damned in Paris, the composer happened to be in Russia giving concerts. He had got as far as Finland, when the news of the reception found him at Juatra, near Wiborg. On the stone staircase of a belvidere he thereupon engraved the following inscription:—"31 March, 1863, I start for Germany. Adieu charming country, adieu dear Russians, noble and intelligent nation who alone appreciate my divine music. You alone welcomed with formidable plaudits my sublime creations, whereas Paris, the center of ignorance, hisses them. To requite you, dear Sarmatian melomaniacs, I swear before this torrent to compose an opera whose hero shall be Imatra; the other persons shall be represented by rocks, firs, fish and so forth. Perhaps I may be induced to put a man on the stage, but I [illegible]" [illegible] finished, and the oath draws near its fulfillment.

VI.
Musical.

Strauss's waltz, "The banks of the beautiful blue Danube," is just now the reigning favorite with the admirers of this style of music. Norma Neruda, the female violinist, is increasing her reputation in England. She plays at the most fashionable concerts in London and Liverpool, usually with Charles Halle the pianist. Nilsson made a triumphant success in Ophelia, despite the general dullness of the opera. In the song amid the water lilies, as she floats away—*a bouche fermee*, with harp accompaniment behind the scenes—the house became thoroughly enthusiastic, and the excitement was intense. Nilsson was called three times before the curtain. All the other characters had dull music allotted to them and the musical setting of the famed soliloquy, "To be or not to be," was, even in the hands of Santley, quite ineffective. Queen Victoria, at her last state concert at Buckingham Palace, entertained eight hundred guests, among whom were the Viceroy of Egypt and the Princes Hassan and Tussoons, two young Orientals, who got very sleepy. Nilsson, Patti, Titiens, Trebelli, Bettini and Santley were the vocalists, and Mr. Cusins led the band of one hundred and sixty performers. The Requiem to be composed to the memory of Rossini by leading Italian composers is to be but an hour and a half long, and no one composer is to have a hearing of over seven minutes. Verdi is to close the work with a soprano solo and chorus, winding up with a fugue. The entire work promises to be the most novel and interesting musical production of the day.

VIRGINIA.

What the Virginians Think of the Virginia Elections.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, VA., July 19, 1869.

During the late election the lines were pretty tightly drawn between the whites and blacks. In this region no effort was made to induce the negroes to vote the Conservative ticket. Fifteen or twenty did vote it in this county, and about twice as many office holders, scalawags, and carpet-baggers voted for Wells. In Eastern Virginia, where the white people were in a minority, they in many instances carried the negro vote, and doubtless could do so wherever they might make a decided effort. In this section there was no further compromise than that involved in choosing between a decent Republican and a Radical, and that indicated by voting for an instrument with negro suffrage in it, and being handed over to the gang of carpet-baggers and negroes who have been pillaging the State.

What further meaning attaches to this election? The vote against the constitution was rather in the nature of a *protest* than a vote. It means that there are so many men in Virginia who would rather run the risk of the tender mercies of Congress than accept negro suffrage, and that they do not regard it as a finality. Further, of all the white men who voted for the constitution I saw not half a dozen in favor of it. It is forced on a reluctant people, who accept it lest a worse thing may come upon them, and who hope to make it endurable by a decent administration.

The palaver about thanks to Grant was the merest claptrap. General Canby's construction of his own orders was unfriendly to the Conservatives, and the dead weight of presidential opposition had to be carried by them. The only violence was that of the negro leagues. In this town one "fuss" only occurred. An ancient darkey, named Cudjoe, voted the Conservative ticket, and was thereupon set upon by a modern colored gentleman. The indiscreet young Ethiop was promptly sent to jail, and nothing else occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion (as the reporter puts it).

As there is a majority everywhere in the State, and the government is virtually in the hands of white men, unless Congress finds it necessary to tinker further with us, we may get on somehow or other with the abomination of a constitution imposed on Virginia. Everybody breathes freer, because we feel that we have a lease of life and perhaps returning wisdom and justice, or, if not, then some calamitous, retributive visitation may teach the North to give us our rights. In the meantime, let the Democracy of Kentucky and of the North not only stand firm but assail the fabric of imperial despotism, and they will find at their backs a strong auxiliary force of "Blue bonnets over the border."

People are crowding to the springs, and I hear that a good many Kentuckians are expected at the Greenbrier White Sulphur. I may drop you a line from there.

The wheat crop has proved uncommonly good in all this section. The harvest is about over. We are threatened with drought here, which is unusual. B. B.

City Charter.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The revenue and police questions are of so much importance that I shall discuss them out of order, commencing now with the revenue.

Sections 41 to 58 treat of the "judicial power," being in substance the same as the present. Among the changes, the clerk of the City Court is to receive $2,400 salary, and a deputy $1,200 salary, and fees for certain copies of records, &c. The other fees are to be paid into the city treasury. The City Attorney receives no salary, and has for his compensation "30 per cent. of all fines and forfeitures, either to Commonwealth or city, made in said court."

Sections 60 to 75 inclusive treat of the revenue. The amount is fixed (for the annual ad valorem tax) at 85 cents. In the old charter it was originally $1, out of which five cents for the poor and twenty-five cents for schools was to be deducted. The poll tax is raised to $2—formerly $1 50; to construct a city hall 10c is assessed; and in section 60 the limit of $1 is fixed for all taxation which may be voted additionally by the people. In old charter 75 cents.

A few days since your correspondent "New Charter" made a comparison of the taxation, placing it at $1 [illegible] for the new and $1 63 for the old. But the statement is entirely incorrect. For the present year we pay taxes as follows:

Revenue, including poor, hospital, streets, sewers, &c.	$1 20
Schools	25
Sinking Fund	40
House of Refuge	4
Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad	15
Total	$2 04
The assessment for the Eastern District is	$[illegible] 00
The assessment for the Western District is	$[illegible] 00
Total	$[illegible] 00
The total revenue for 1869 is	$1,[illegible]

Last year the taxation was $1 [illegible] and the revenue was $[illegible]. Under the new charter what will be the tax?

Revenue alone	$0 85
City Hall	10
Schools and schoolhouses	25
Street repairs	20
Sinking Fund	40
Paducah railroad	15
Total	$2 13

The Alms-house, the House of Refuge, the Hospital, the Pest-house and city Work-house are to be placed under a "Board of Commissioners of Public Charities." Besides these, authority is given to establish a "House of Refuge for white juvenile females and one of reform for adult females." There is also the existing provision for furnishing the poor of the city with medicine gratis. None of these institutions will be self-supporting, and the Council is required "to provide and appropriate the funds necessary for the maintenance and support" of all. We may be able, with proper economy, to defray these expenses out of the proposed taxation, but the probabilities are that an amendment will be required to authorize a tax to support this new board. The new institutions proposed are worthy objects, which the writer would be glad to see engrafted upon the present charter at any time; but in proposing fresh expenditures the new charter advocates should not attempt to gull the public into any belief that the taxes will be less. In truth there is but one standard by which to test taxation, and that is the actual expenditure. If we have a negligent or corrupt municipal government the taxes will always be high. The only method of reducing expenditures is to place efficient and energetic, honest men in both boards. Will the new charter accomplish that result more readily than the old one? The debts of the city must be paid, and the tax of 40 cents for the sinking fund (which consists of int. improvement bonds, 15c, loan tax, 1c, int. school bonds, 5c, int. tax, 21c), must be perpetual under the new charter. In section 95, "the sinking fund to pay the bonded debt of the city is hereby continued as now established by law." One item alone may show how long it will be "continued." In section 11 it is required that sewerage districts shall be laid off, and "said Council shall adjust the same as they deem best, and establish it, and provide by ordinance to progress with the system gradually, and assess the cost of the work and materials each year upon the property assessed for city taxes generally in each district drained by each sewer, with such sum as will pay for the work to be done in the district that year, to be collected as taxes for city purposes generally." So here we have the groundwork again for additional taxation. Nor does the gross error stop there. For these sewers the astounding provision is made, "or the General Council may pay for the work in the bonds of the city of Louisville, and provide by ordinance for the payment of the interest and principal of the bonds as the same become due, by an annual assessment upon the property in the district charged with the cost of the work, to be levied on the property assessed for city taxes generally, until the bonds are paid. Let every tax-payer scrutinize this section carefully. There is no limitation whatever as to the amount of bonds which may be issued to build sewers. It may be five thousand a year, or five millions, in the option exclusively of the General Council. Would it not be a gay old town, if the contractors could only get one Council in office, which, like Barkus, was "willin'"? In the old charter there is a provision forbidding the sale of bonds at "less than 90 cents." Under the new charter nothing of the kind is required, and wisely so, as the issue for "drains" would so "drain" the city's credit that prices would soon sink to 50 cents or less. With such a gap left open in the charter, an improvident or reckless Council could soon place the city in the hands of a Receiver, in like manner as has been lately done to Nashville.

By section 70 another unlimited tax is authorized "to such amount as will pay the cost of the public gas lights and the expense of collecting such tax, and when such tax is collected it shall be applied to the payment of the expense of such lights." In making the comparison between the two charters, the advocate, whom I have quoted, makes the under estimate for interest on school bonds 5 cents, interest on improvement bonds 12 cents, as items which will not go into the taxation under the new charter. Both items are included in the 40 per cent. now taxed and to be taxed for the sinking fund; so, by his own showing, the deduction of these items would make an increased taxation of 13 per cent. under the new charter. I have shown that the actual taxation under the new charter is $2 13 for specific items. To these must be added House of Refuge, (now 4); Almshouse, (now 5); two new houses of refuge, at least 5 and may be 20 per cent, water tax (also authorized, section 98), and last, but not least, the sewers. The comparison, therefore, of taxation under the two charters must be:

OLD CHARTER.

Specific taxes	$2 04
Additional taxes by vote	75
Maximum allowed	$2 79

Besides water and gas.

NEW CHARTER.

Specific items	$2 13
Additional items by vote	1 00
Maximum allowed	$3 13

besides water and gas, present charitable institutions, two new Houses of Refuge, besides cost of buildings, and the unlimited tax for sewerage [illegible] In Paris, as I will soon show in an article upon sewers, their magnificent system is conducted upon the basis of building a 9 feet by 8 feet 6 inch sewer, at the rate of $16,000 a mile. Here, I believe, our contracted interior works at the rate of about $10,000 a square, or $120,000 a mile, so I have been informed, but I do not vouch for the correctness of the information. Drains and sewers are essential. I will go as far as anybody in advocating them, but I would rather not leave the power unrestricted to build sewerage equal to that of ancient Rome or modern Paris, for fear that we have not quite the same resources. There is a loose joint in the power to "extend wharves" and make new basins. If contracts should be made for them and the city had no money, it would require to be arranged afterward by an issue of bonds. It might require an amendment by the Legislature to do so. If the $1 of additional revenue was being considered for other purposes, but it is clear that, with this power, our expenditures could be kept up, instead of being reduced, and thereby producing a correlative reduction of taxes. B. D.

A Railroad Meeting.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

BURKESVILLE, KY., July 15, 1869.

A large railroad meeting was held here on the 12th. On motion of Judge M. O. Allen, Dr. James M. Cheek was called to the chair and Scott Walker and Emmett J. Ellison were elected secretaries.

The Chairman, in a short and pointed speech, explained the object of the meeting, and the following named gentlemen were appointed to draft resolutions, viz: R. H. Howard, Wm. R. Davis, Dr. T. S. Ellison, Capt. John E. Rogers, J. E. Young, Samuel H. Elliott, A. J. Jackson and John Vincent, who retired for consultation.

During the absence of the committee loud calls were made for a railroad speech from the Hon. Thos. T. Alexander, of Columbia. The Judge appeared and made a brief but telling speech. He stated that he had just returned from paying Cincinnati a flying visit, and that while in the city he had the pleasure of conversing with some of the leading men of that city in regard to the proposition of constructing a railroad through Kentucky connecting with the great Southern markets. He gathered from the remarks of those gentlemen that a road would be built, but through what section of the State was yet undetermined, but that Cincinnati was carrying out a principle adopted by lawyers, never to be convinced which side of a case was right until they saw whether they would get a fee or not, but to remain undetermined and open to conviction. That whichever had the most money was certainly right in the prosecution or defense of his suit. That Cincinnati could not be easily convinced which would be the most practicable route to Chattanooga, simply by showing her that the counties along the line we advocate would subscribe liberally to the enterprise.

He pictured to our people the great and numerous advantages we possessed over the other proposed routes. 1st. We had a charter granted by our last Legislature, which could and would be leased or transferred to the Cincinnati road if they would favor us with their endeavors in obtaining it through our section of the country. That no other road now possessed a charter and it would be impossible to get one for several reasons. 1st. Because the next route advocated is a road running with an air line from Cincinnati to Chitwood, near Jamestown, Tenn. That road would conflict with the interests of the Covington Central road, and a charter in that direction would be sternly contested, &c. And so with a road running through the counties of Marion, Taylor, Green, &c. That the counties along our line were equally if not more wealthy than on the other two routes. That our counties offered every inducement in the way of timber, produce, minerals, petroleum, &c. That we possessed advantages in location generally, specially, and particularly. And many other things were mentioned by the Judge, which, for want of time, I do not now enumerate. The whole of the arguments offered impressed many of our citizens with the idea that the Judge is rather enthusiastic on the railroad prospect.

At the termination of the speaker's remarks the committee returned with the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Commissioners for Cumberland county be requested to open books at once for securing subscriptions of stock to the proposed Danville and McMinnville railroad.

Resolved, That we recommend a railroad meeting at Columbus, Ky., on the 11th day of August, 1869, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization under the charter of the Danville and McMinnville railroad passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Resolved, We pledge Cumberland county for her proportion of the amount requisite to effect said organization.

Resolved, Believing as we do that the route through Burkesville in the direction of McMinnville is the shortest and most practicable for the proposed Cincinnati and Southern road to Chattanooga, we cordially invite the Trustees and others concerned in the location and building of said road, to view and survey this route, with the full belief that it will be found eminently to be the best route.

Resolved, That after an organization shall be formed under said charter, we recommend to them to lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of the corporate franchise of said road to the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad Company, on such equitable terms as will secure to the company the right of way, and to the people along the line a good railroad.

Resolved, That copies of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL, Cincinnati Enquirer, Cincinnati Commercial and Danville Advocate, for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES M. CHEEK, Chairman.
SCOTT WALKER, E. J. ELLISON, } Secretaries.

"Humbug."

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

There is a paragraph in W. A. Dudley's communication, which appeared in your issue of Sunday, of so noticeable a character that I beg its republication. It is as follows:

"As to the time within which we offer to change our gauge, we are compelled to use the track of the Kentucky Central (five feet gauge) for two miles out of Covington. In that distance the road passes through a tunnel eight hundred feet in length, which has now barely width enough to pass our cars. A change of gauge would render necessary a third rail on the Kentucky Central; but to lay down a third rail, which would throw our cars an inch and three-quarters to one or the other side of the tunnel, would render it impassable to us."

Previously to reading this paragraph, I should have thought it unwise, not to say insulting, for the Council to insist upon a change of gauge as a condition precedent to a grant of the right of way through the city. But, after reading it, my mind has completely changed. It is perfectly apparent that there is no great reason, so far as Louisville policy is concerned, for the change of gauge to take place until the bridge at Newport is completed. But Mr. Dudley presents another reason, deduced from the paragraph quoted, and of a character so peculiar in my mind, why the change should be required before the connection is allowed. That reason is the utter want of confidence, that all must now feel in his good faith upon the gauge question. Let me explain: Mr. Dudley says that the laying down of a third rail in the Covington tunnel, which would throw his cars an inch and three-quarters to one or the other side of the tunnel, "would render it" (the tunnel) "impassable." A statement, upon its face, so utterly unworthy of credit, has not only [illegible] destroyed my confidence in [illegible] it has had the same effect upon every one with whom I have conversed. [illegible] Only an inch and three-quarters loss of play between the [illegible] tunnel to render it impassable! [illegible] If it should become dry, you [illegible] at the proper time, he could and would find a more potent one for declining to make the change of gauge at all? I think not, and I do not think the Council should or will, throw him an inch further upon this question.

By the way, what does Mr. Dudley say about "facts which are facts and facts which are not facts?" Let him take home to himself the remarks he quotes from a distinguished member of the bar and answer frankly if they do not apply with infinite force to his own statement. ANTI-HUMBUG.

The Shelby Road.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 21st, 1869.

I fear that our citizens do not appreciate the importance to the city of constructing the Shelbyville and Danville Railroad. They are to vote on the first Monday in August upon an ordinance appropriating $5,000 per mile to aid in its construction. The unanimity with which it passed the General Council, after a thorough investigation of the subject, is an indorsement of its merits worthy of the consideration of every citizen, and should make us hesitate and examine the matter before we vote against it.

It is an ordinance that carefully guards the interest of the city. It does not, as I have seen intimated, appropriate $[illegible] to construct a road to Shelbyville; but only $[illegible] can be used this side of Shelbyville. The money can only be used to put the superstructure on the road, and thus we are certain of getting the road when our bonds are delivered.

The road passes through the heart of the rich counties of Shelby, Anderson and Mercer.

The county of Shelby raises more produce than any three counties that trade with Louisville, and Anderson and Mercer are more than an average. To say that the stock of this road will not pay would be contrary to the experience of the past. The trade of these counties will pay to the city the interest on the investment ten times over year by year. The construction of the road will break the link in other railroad enterprises that would divert trade and travel from Louisville into other channels. It will bring to this city a large amount of trade that will otherwise go over the Cincinnati and Chattanooga road, when made, to Cincinnati.

We should not shut our eyes to the fact that throughout the State there has been aroused a spirit for making public improvements of this character that we have never witnessed before, and that if we do not keep our eyes open and keep pace with the times trade that belongs to us will be taken elsewhere. We can by small expenditures at this time accomplish much in the way of directing these railroad enterprises to our city.

The interest of the city and county is mutual in the matter of constructing railroads, and if we expect to prosper and grow in wealth and population we must encourage and foster railroad enterprises.

By voting this tax we direct the attention of a tier of rich counties reaching to the heart of the State to the construction of a railroad to this point; we win their trade and favor and have their aid and influence in diverting the numerous railroad projects now being agitated to this city. TAXPAYER.

The Civil Rights Bill.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In your issue of the 19th inst., in the communication signed "Melville," is given another practical illustration of the oppressions and burdens upon the white people of Kentucky under the Civil Rights bill. I insert the extract:

"Fifth. But the most remarkable instance, and the most grossly insulting to the people of Kentucky and their courts, is the dirty chicanery practiced in the 'Bethel Union' case recently decided by the Court of Appeals, and for which Judge Robertson and the court has been so vilified. The defeated Radicals, in the letter of Rev. Mr. Brecken in the Courier-Journal of the 8th shows, took up a poor old negro wench who had fallen from grace, restored her to their church, and generously take her husband also, then bring her down to enter complaint under the Civil Rights bill against her friends for not better protecting her beneficiary interests in the Bethel Union Church!"

Bethel Union church is, I believe, in the county of Marion, which adjoins the Senatorial district in which Col. Breckinridge and Col. Talbott are running. Col. B. is in favor of making such changes as will prevent these robberies under color of law. Col. Talbott is for preserving, unchanged, the present condition of the law. In Marion is the practical working of the law as it now is. In Boyle there is a man claiming, as a sufficient cause of election by Democrats, that he will not allow any remedy to be adopted for the evils illustrated in Marion. Let those who denounce Col. Breckinridge no longer deny that they are the potent friends of "the poor old negro wench" who is used to take Bethel church from its true owners, and of every negro who commits crime with impunity; and when every Presbyterian church and institution is given to the Radicals, and every outrage committed by a negro goes unpunished, upon them let the responsibility be placed. A TRUE DEMOCRAT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mobile Register of the 18th says that rumors are rife that the registration lists have been tampered with, and that the names of persons who do not contain the names of all white voters who have registered according to law. This matter should be looked into, and every Democratic voter should see that his name is on the proper list, or inquire why it was left off.

P. H. Gully, a prominent citizen of Kemper county, Miss., was recently arrested by the military, treated with marked indignity, carried to Lauderdale and placed in charge of Capt. Kelly, the commander. This officer treated him kindly and allowed him to give bail and return home. The charges preferred against him are by certain negroes. "Let us have peace."

The Alexandria (La.) Democrat, of July 14th, says: "The week past may be emphatically termed the heated week. The thermometer has all along been above ninety, and certainly fat human nature has had a hard time of it. A few stray showers have been our portion in different localities, but none to hurt. The crops are still on the make, and promise as much as the greediest planter can wish for."

The Lynchburg (Va.) News says: "We learn from an authoritative source that Governor Walker has invited a number of the most prominent Virginians, including General R. E. Lee, to meet him in consultation upon affairs of interest to the State, at the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs. The meeting will take place at an early day after Governor Walker's return from New York, which will be definitely fixed upon hereafter."

The Houston Telegraph of the 15th announces the death in Lynchburg, Texas, of Col. John G. Walker, proprietor of the [illegible]. The deceased was Lieut. Col. of Terry's famous Texas Rangers during the war, and was distinguished for his courage and soldierly qualities. He is not to be confounded with his cousin and name-sake, General John G. Walker, formerly in command of the Department of Texas during the war, and now residing in Galveston.

The Galveston News of the 15th says: "Mr. George B. Nichols, of the B. B. B. and C. railroad, sent an extra train to Eagle Lake last night, with boats, to rescue people in the overflowed country in the vicinity of Eagle Lake, who are said to be clinging to trees and on elevated spots surrounded by water. The Brazos this morning, at Richmond, was on a stand, and the Colorado at Alleyton was falling slowly, but still very high. The Guadalupe and San Marcos are reported overflowed, and Gonzales is rumored to be under water."

The prisoners confined in the Van Buren (Ark.) jail made their arrangements one night last week, just after dark, to bid adieu to the old jail and its keepers. They dug a hole down under the wall of the foundation large enough to admit the body of one person and thus made their exit. All the prisoners but two were out in the yard surrounding the jail; one by the name of Starr had made his escape by crawling under the fence, and one by the name of Ross, who is sentenced to be hung in September next, was just getting through the same hole when discovered by the guard and was captured.

The Savannah Republican of the 16th instant contains the following: "To-day was appointed for the hanging of the negro Jesse Watkins, charged with the murder of young Wilson. In accordance with the custom, Sheriff Dooner, upon whom the duty of executing the criminal devolves, had made all necessary preparations for the same, which was to have been privately in the jail yard at 2 o'clock this morning. A gallows had been erected and a sufficient guard applied for, in order that the surroundings to the jail might be kept clear of spectators. About 5 P. M. yesterday, while we were conversing with the Sheriff, a dispatch was handed him from Governor Bullock, announcing that, at the request of the spiritual adviser of the prisoner, his execution had been postponed until the 30th instant."

The Charleston (S. C.) News of the 17th says: Magistrate Christy, on Edisto Island, a Northerner, on Tuesday issued a warrant for the arrest of a negro. He was arrested. During the night he managed to escape, of which, however, the negroes were not informed. They were very much incensed when they heard of the arrest, and Thursday morning a large number, variously estimated at from one to five hundred, assembled in the vicinity of the magistrate's office and conducted themselves in a most violent manner. They had guns with them, and some loudly clamored for the magistrate, threatening to hang him. The conduct of the mob was so violent that all of the women and children were sent out of the neighborhood. For four or five hours the negroes remained about the place, and would allow no passing to and fro of the whites.

The Dyersburg (Tenn.) Gazette of the 17th is "informed that one Rev. Mr. Leech, who occasionally preaches in this county at Murphy's school-house, is making himself exceedingly obnoxious to the respectable people of that neighborhood by preaching negro equality in its most disgusting sense. We are told that in the pulpit he has the shameless effrontery to advocate the marrying of negro men to white women. Leech may be so base as to have lost all the decencies and proprieties of life, but we can tell him, on our individual responsibility, that the people of Dyer county do not feel disposed to see their pulpits desecrated by a man who stirs up local strife and dissensions. Our churches are freely open to all who preach the Gospel, but we would slam the door in the face of the miserable wretch who would desecrate the pulpit by giving utterance to his peculiar dogmas. We recognize the right of a man to believe in and practice negro equality, if he is brute enough to do so; but when he mounts the pulpit and offends the ears of our wives and daughters by giving utterance to his abominable sentiments, it is time he was emigrating to a more congenial clime."

EMIGRATION.

The German Press on the South.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I think it will interest your readers to learn how the Southern States are judged by the press in Germany. The Cologne Gazette (Kolnische Zeitung) contains, in a recent treatise headed "The Highroads of Travel in the United States," and written by its New York correspondent, the following passages. The writer, alluding to the probability of German emigration to the United States, thus expresses his views:

"The unhappy Southerners are endeavoring to turn the tide of emigration to their shores. The South has, it is true, many natural advantages over the West, but the latter has the reputation of being a mine of wealth, and will still exercise the magnetic attraction, for many a year to come. It is, therefore, not advisable to go there, where the assertion, 'that all Republicans shall rot on the highways,' is deemed a fearful truth. During the last few weeks two other members of the Georgia Legislature have been murdered, only because they were Republicans. Also the prejudice against the negro [illegible] dreaming of the people of the South will still deter any mass of emigration from attempting to the former slave States for some time. The Kuklux Klan is heard from again."

So much for the "Cologne Gazette," a leading newspaper of North Germany.

I wish to add that this opinion is but the expression of the general opinion held by the press and the public in Germany. And I attribute to this unfavorable opinion of the South the continued failure of all attempts to draw emigration on a large scale to this part of the country. The true state of affairs is too little known, as great as cotton is still connected with the name of "Slave States," as they are constantly called, that even official publications are issued on the part of the German governments that [illegible] warnings against agents from emigration societies of the Southern States. All the German papers, no matter to what party they may belong, all alike, receive their inspiration through a Northern channel, and all efforts to induce German emigrants to settle in the South will prove fruitless as long as the German press will [illegible] such a course.

The same opinions towards the South are shared by the French papers.

H. E. STROEMMER.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.
	LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.	
7:30 A.M.	No. 1 Memph. & Nash. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	[illegible] P.M.
[illegible] P.M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	[illegible] A.M.
11:15 P.M.	No. 17 Nashville Exp. (Daily.)	1:40 P.M.
7:30 A.M.	No. 7 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P.M.
2:45 P.M.	No. 15 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sunday.)	[illegible] A.M.
	JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.	
6:00 A.M.	No. 3 Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	3:30 A.M.
9:50 A.M.	No. 11, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:20 A.M.
2:30 P.M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	1:15 A.M.
11:30 P.M.	No. 1, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.) Sunday special from Indianapolis.	10:30 P.M.
	LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT LINE RAILROAD.	
9:35 A.M.	No. 5. Mail	11:50 A.M.
4:00 P.M.	No. 7 Express	7:25 P.M.
	LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.	
5:35 A.M.	No. 1, Passenger	10:45 A.M.
2:25 P.M.	No. 3, Passenger	6:40 P.M.
5:10 P.M.	No. 5, Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:15 A.M.
	LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.	
9:30 A.M.	No. 3, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:30 P.M.

Fred. Wang, Esq., Superintendent of the Crescent City Sleeping Car Company, was in the city yesterday.

W. H. King, General Ticket Agent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, returned yesterday from a short visit to Ohio.

The New Orleans express train yesterday brought a party of thirty ladies and gentlemen from Memphis to Glasgow Junction for Mammoth Cave.

The Magnolia, of the Silver Palace line, will leave for New York at 9:50 to-day, in charge of Conductor Ford, and go through without change.

The New Orleans express yesterday brought fifty-five through passengers and a large number of way passengers. The northward bound travel is steadily increasing.

The cuts in the road from Louisville to Lexington are being widened, with a view to the introduction of the wider and more comfortable cars in use on the Cincinnati Branch.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf railroad will be completed to the Kansas State line by the 1st of October next. Track laying is progressing at the rate of a mile a day.

The handsome new night cars just completed by the Jeffersonville railroad have been placed in service on all the night trains to Indianapolis, and will prove a great convenience to the traveling public.

Numbers of Southerners arrive in the city daily on their way to the Saratoga races which take place the last of July. The majority of them come via the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

On the first Monday in August the city of Lexington will vote on the proposition to subscribe $250,000 to the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad, and the county of Fayette will also vote on a proposition to subscribe $300,000 to the same road.

The Macon Telegraph reports that the Brunswick and Albany railroad has been placed under contract from Brunswick to the Chattahoochee river. The contract has been signed, sealed and delivered; and its construction is a fixed fact.

According to a Memphis telegram, Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas, reports that $125,000 in bonds, voted by the State to the Little Rock railroad, will shortly be turned over to the officers of the road. Iron is being received in large shipments for the road, and work on it is progressing finely.

The Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Company, which is building a railroad from Chattanooga southwest to Meridian, and proposes to extend it thence to New Orleans, has for some time owned a section of road 25 miles long from Meridian eastward to York, which has been used by the Selma & Meridian Railroad. The ownership, connection of it on the 1st of July, and is now running it on its own account.

The Maysville (Ky.) Republican says: "The Big Sandy Railroad was sold in this city on Monday to satisfy a judgment held against it by Harrison Taylor & Co. There were very few bidders, and Messrs. Taylor & Co. became the purchasers for $40,000, the amount of their debt. It is thought that some very early arrangement, looking to the completion of this road, will be made with the Baltimore and Ohio road."

The indications are that there will be a heavy freightage business in grain for the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad this season. The Cincinnati dealers have their agents in all the counties along the line, and, owing to the fact that grain can be shipped via Lagrange and the new road without rehandling, much of it which formerly went via Lexington will take the former route even from depots near the latter place.

The Louisville, Cincinnati, & Lexington Railroad Company is making extensive improvements at Payne's depot, required by the increasing business. A new depot is in course of construction, and will be finished in six weeks, which will be a great improvement on the old one. It will be one hundred feet long by thirty wide. The only objection to it will be that it is to be a frame instead of brick building. In addition to this the side track is being extended, and there is to be constructed a new switch, grading, and [illegible].

An address to the people of Ohio has been issued by friends of the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railway. It is proposed to construct a railroad from Toledo to the Ohio river, at Pomeroy, with a diverging line to Cleveland—the latter to pass through the counties of Athens, Perry, Muskingum, Coshocton, Holmes, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Stark, Summit, Medina and Cuyahoga; and to form connections or construct a railroad from the Ohio river through the States of West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. By [illegible] W. Va., a direct connection with Norfolk would be secured.

George W. Bentley, who has been for some time Superintendent of the New London Northern railroad, has accepted an appointment as General Superintendent of the Florida railroad, at a salary of $10,000 a year. The Florida railroad runs in a southwesterly direction across the peninsula of Florida from Fernandina, on the northeast corner of the State, to Cedar Keys, a distance of about 155 miles. The road is in very bad condition, poorly stocked, and runs through a very thinly populated country. Both the road and the country are to be built up, and the New York owners of the road have selected Mr. Bentley as the proper man to do this work.

CAVERNA.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CAVERNA, KY., July 19, 1869.

On the 17th inst. Mr. Chelf, candidate for the State Senate from Hart, Green, and La Rue counties, spoke in Caverna. In the course of his speech he fell upon negro testimony, which he opposed to the utmost.

Messrs. Adair, Sterrett, and McKinney, candidates for the Legislature from Hart, spoke at Caverna on the 17th inst. Messrs. Adair and Sterrett were opposed to a division of Hart county and opposed to negro testimony. Mr. McKinney, Radical candidate, was for the division and negro testimony.

The last quarterly meeting of the Cave City Circuit closed at Caverna on the 18th inst. Elder Lee, the presiding elder of this district, preached to a large audience on that day.

As the passenger train from Louisville was passing Caverna, on the night of the 18th inst., it ran over three cows, killing two of them instantly.

The farmers are most all done harvesting and their grain taken care of.

The tobacco planters say that the grasshoppers are destroying their tobacco.

German Bank AND INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Louisville, Ky., Southwest Corner Seventh and Main.

DEPOSIT, SAVINGS, EXCHANGE, BANK AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL, $250,000

DEPOSITS received. United States and other securities, gold, and silver bought and sold. Collections promptly attended to. Fire insurance taken on houses, furniture, merchandise, &c.

DIRECTORS. Henry Deppen, C. C. Rufer, William Gosper, J. C. Goldback, John Hess, Joseph Bachel, George Schuler.

Banking hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

HENRY DEPPEN, President. P. Vienna, Secretary.

U. S. HOTEL, Louisville, Ky. STOCKTON, LEARY & CO., Proprietors. $2 50 PER DAY.

IMPROVED FRENCH RANGE AND RANGE FURNITURE. MANUFACTURED BY BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., 245 and 248 Water street, New York.

PIANOS.

HINZEN & ROSEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday at 135 3-8.

General R. E. Lee is at Rockbridge Alum Springs.

The official vote of Virginia gives Walker [illegible] majority.

The Harvard boat crew have arrived in England, all well.

Col. L. A. Whiteley, formerly of this city, died in Washington yesterday.

The St. Louis Evening Post, after a fitful existence of five months, died on Monday.

Sir Francis Hincks is at present in Quebec, and will remain in Canada for two months.

Philip Kidd was instantly killed at Lexington, Kentucky, yesterday, by the falling of a wall.

Three gangs of river thieves were arrested in New York on Monday night, and a large amount of stolen property recovered.

The Democratic Convention at Santa Fe, after a stormy session of two days, nominated Recente Romero for delegate to Congress.

It is reported from Ottawa, Canada, that further negotiations on the subject of reciprocity will be opened at Washington in September.

Governor McClurg, of Missouri, has given up the chase of the outlaw Hildebrand, who is supposed to have escaped from the country.

Mrs. Emily Fulton, wife of C. C. Fulton, proprietor of the American, died at Philadelphia yesterday, after a short illness, while on a visit to a relative.

Prof. Morse, the distinguished telegrapher, sustained compound fracture of the leg by a fall at his residence near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Saturday evening.

Two brothers, near Eaton, O., yesterday quarreled in a harvest field. One struck the other with a stone, from the effects of which he died in three hours. The murderer fled.

Several parties who were arrested for complicity in the Fourth of July riot at St. Paul, Minn., were yesterday held to bail in $3,000 each to answer the charge of assault with intent to kill.

Koopmanschap, the importer of Chinese coolies, stated yesterday that it was his intention to import 10,000 of the same during the coming year, and hire them out at from $8 to $12 per month.

Great preparations are being made in Chicago for the National German Turnerfest, to be held there, beginning August 7th. A fund of $25,000 has been raised by the societies for the entertainment of guests.

A large grindstone burst at H. Green & Son's spring works in North Troy, New York, yesterday noon. One large piece went through the south wall of the building. Another piece struck a man, fatally injuring him.

The Conservative negroes in Washington are raising a subscription to defray the expenses of indicting Cockran and the Radical negroes for mobbing them and inciting to riot at the recent election.

The corner stone of a synagogue for the Jewish congregation—Rod of Sholem—was laid yesterday afternoon on Broad street, Philadelphia, with appropriate ceremonies. The building, when completed, will be one of the largest Jewish temples in this country.

Mail advices from England give details of the loss of the British ship Blue Jacket, burned at sea in March last while on her way from New Zealand to England. Out of 42 persons on board only 8 are known to be saved.

Millie Gaines, a colored girl, who was tried in Washington for the murder of a white man in March last, was yesterday acquitted on the plea of insanity. The jury was composed of six white and six colored men, and was out only two minutes.

An accident occurred on the Rideau Canal, Lower Canada, by which twenty lives were lost and six miles were carried away. The disaster will cause a delay of more than a month for repairs, caused by some barges breaking away, and owing to the great fall carrying everything before them.

Ben Wade is in Washington. He highly lauds Secretary Boutwell's policy, is sore over the result of the Virginia election, thinks we ought to enter a wedge for the separation of Cuba from Spanish rule, and says he will probably stump Ohio for Gov. Hays.

Count Eugene de St. Clair, third Baron D'Oney, of France, was married at the Jefferson Market Police Court, New York, on Monday, to Miss Fanny Abbother, of Boston. After the ceremony was over, the Count fled in dismay from his blushing bride, who did not trouble herself about him.

Mr. E. Turjee, a gentleman who did great service in the Peace Jubilee, has issued a card to all musical societies and glee clubs throughout the United States, asking them to send delegates to a congress to be held in Boston on the 22d of September, the object being to effect a national organization.

Recently a bark left Baltimore with 24,000 stand of arms and 170,000 rounds of ammunition for Cuba. She got off without trouble, professing to be loaded with hay, and reached her destination successfully. It is understood another vessel is likely to sail for the same port similarly freighted.

Rio Janeiro dates of June 23d state that a correspondence of some interest has been going on between Lopez and the Comte Deu, in which the former demands that the allies prohibit the use of the Paraguayan flag by the native battalions in the allied army. Deu had advanced with his army to Pirayer, about seven miles from Lopez's headquarters.

The forty-six persons who arrived on the United States frigate Guerriere at New York from Rio Janeiro, on Monday, are a part of the colony of Southerners who went to Brazil to establish a Southern colony. They are thoroughly disgusted, and in a very impecunious condition. Charitable persons will pay their passage home. Others will remain behind, who will come home as soon as they can get free passage.

The late rains have so damaged the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, between Hannibal and Palmyra, that trains have ceased running between those places at present. Between Quincy and Palmyra a large part of the country is inundated, and railroad trains run with difficulty. The Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad is much damaged. From Friday night to Sunday night over thirty feet of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad bed was carried away. Near Augusta, Saturday night, the passenger train narrowly escaped running into the break, where the water poured through like a river. Large quantities of wheat in the shock have been carried away by high creeks. In Adams county, South Hannibal is inundated, and over 60,000 feet of lumber have been washed away.

HINTS FOR SUMMER.

Do Sinners Go to Hell in Hot Weather?

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Is the devil chained or dead? and are the gates of hell closed temporarily or permanently?

The above question were suggested to my mind last night as I wandered through a considerable portion of your beautiful city searching for an open church. Coming out Sixth street to Walnut I found the large religious temple next to the corner closed—silent as a tomb. Next I went to a church on the southeast corner of Walnut and Fifth—no preaching, no prayer, no music was there. Then I walked on to Fourth and Chestnut streets, and that house of God was dark and dumb. Proceeding still farther in my search I came to a building on Third and Guthrie streets dedicated to the service of our Lord, but its doors were shut and barred, and I wandered on to a church on Third street, near Green, where I was fortunate enough to find the doors open and the lights burning, and a venerable looking man of God engaged in prayer. The sermon was earnest, dignified, strong, impressive. The audience consisted principally of young people, and apparently largely of strangers. If my fellow-auditors and myself were not made better by the religious services in which we participated on this occasion, it was not the fault of this shepherd of one of God's flocks, but it was because of our own evil, obdurate, indurate hearts. On the way to my hotel I observed the drinking saloons, gambling-houses and other portals of evil all open and in full blast. The following thoughts arose in my mind: These bar-rooms, gambling saloons and bawdy houses are the mansions of the devil, and their proprietors are his ministers. His servants are faithful to him. Are the Lord's ministers as devoted to their master? Have people ceased to sin in summer? and don't people go to the devil in hot weather? Did the Saviour only preach in pleasant weather? and did the apostles make foreign tours or go to the springs or leave their flocks to take care of themselves in summer time? Does the devil ever sleep? or do his apostles ever weary and flag in their labors?

If the Lord's servants only had half the energy of the devil's servants what a different world this would be.

The above thoughts are respectfully inscribed to the Protestant ministers of Louisville, who talk so much, in the winter time, about the wickedness of the devil and the depravity of the Pope.

A PROTESTANT SINNER.

LOUISVILLE, July 19, 1869.

Col. Baird's Speech.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The communication signed "W. Mc. C." in reference to the "shoe trade" in this city and the speech of R. F. Baird at the Court-house on Saturday night last, contains the following: "That there are three shoe factories in this city manufacturing shoes in large quantities, that two of them have been in operation nearly two years." Mr. Baird, in his remarks, contended that Louisville should have been the emporium of the shoe trade for the whole South during the years that have gone by. But that they knew of no factory in that line of business turning out shoes in large quantities, and if there were any they were of recent date." So it seems. The shoe factories are of recent date and few in number, and the speaker was not wide of his mark. But if Louisville will adopt the new charter, and also the bill for the "Board of Manufactures" at the coming election, enterprise will commence a new career within her limits, her streets will be thronged with people, and her exports of manufactured articles will be increased an hundred fold.

VOX POPULI.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

TUESDAY, July 20, 1869.

Parties charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct were heard and dealt with as follows: John McCloud and John Curry, fined $5 each; Ed. Hartner, fined $5 and held in $300 for six months; William Waters, held in $100 for thirty days; Sam. Stockwell, continued; Michael Dwyer, discharged.

Scott Parker vs. Humphrey Hughes, and vice versa, peace warrants; Hughes held in $200 for six months and Parker discharged.

Dora Hartner vs. Ed. Hartner, peace warrant; defendant held in $500 for one year.

Eliza Bibb, unlawfully taking a bureau from Charlotte Johnson; $200 to answer on Wednesday.

Antonia Ritter vs. Ed. Hartret, peace warrant; dismissed.

Mollie Pendleton, stealing goods worth $20 from H. H. Neal; discharged.

Henry Alfas, stealing shingles from W. C. Atkinson; discharged.

E. J. Engleman and Jesse Farris, stealing goods worth $2,500 from Arthur Orr; held in $5,000 each to answer on Friday.

Eliza Johnson and Robt. Clark, assault and battery on Mary Fanny; $300 to answer on Friday.

Annie Moran, stealing $27 from Hannah Mitchell; $200 to answer.

L. Metzner, passing a counterfeit $10 note on Geo. W. Schaffer; discharged.

Eve Sita, lunacy; ordered to the asylum at Lexington.

The grand jury returned a number of indictments and adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M. Thursday.

☞ Viscount Adair, son of the Earl of Dunraven, who has an immense income of his own, and has just married an heiress, is coming to America to study our politics and society.

THE CITY.

Mad Dog.

A dog exhibiting symptoms of rabies was killed yesterday on Madison street.

Fire Alarm.

The alarm from box 37 yesterday morning was struck for a slight fire in a grocery, corner Market and Preston. Damage trifling.

Passing Counterfeit Money.

Allen Metzer, a Market-street huckster, was arrested yesterday for passing a ten-dollar counterfeit bill on a rural blackberry merchant.

The Hardinsburg Fair.

The second annual fair of the Hardinsburg Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held near Hardinsburg, Ky., commencing Tuesday, September 28th, and continuing four days.

The Weather.

After the long heated term the cool breeze which we now enjoy are delicious. Cook & Goodman's thermometer showed the following range of temperature yesterday: 7 A. M., 80; 10 A. M., 85; 12 M., 88; 4 P. M., 86; 6 P. M., 83.

Base Ball.

There will be a game of base ball at Cedar Hill this afternoon, between the Eagle and the Falls City clubs. The latter is recognized as standing next to the Eagle in point of skill of all our local clubs, and the game will no doubt be interesting.

Meeting in the Eighth Ward.

The citizens of the southern precinct of the Eighth ward desire to hear the candidates for the Legislature for the Sixth District, and therefore call a meeting at the corner of Fifth and Broadway for Wednesday evening, the 21st inst., at 8½ P. M.

A Colored Lecturer.

Major Delany, the colored officer of the U. S. Army who figured prominently in the late Educational Convention at Benson's Theater in this city, will deliver a lecture at Asbury Chapel to-night on "The Commercial Advantages and Wealth of Africa."

Legislative.

Hon. George W. Anderson and his competitor, E. W. Lamb, Esq., candidates for the lower house of the General Assembly, filled their appointment on Main street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, last night, and addressed a tolerably large crowd of voters.

The Charter.

A meeting favorable to the new charter was held at the Bourbon House, on upper Main street, last night. Dr. Maxwell, Robert F. Baird, and others entertained the concourse with speeches, in which the good points in the charter were put forth in their most attractive colors.

Civil Rights Cases.

Jas. Roberts was before U. S. Commissioner Ballard yesterday under the civil rights law for cutting a negro. He waived an examination and entered into a recognizance of $800 to answer.

George Bremer, charged with assaulting a negro, was examined and discharged.

Handsome Frescoing.

In a notice of the Bank of Louisville building, which appeared in our Sunday's issue, the credit of the painting was given, in part, to the wrong person. So much of it as includes the fresco work was done by Messrs. Bohlan & Limburger, who, as artists in that line, are said to have no superiors in the Southwest.

Second Presbyterian Church.

The splendid lot, just bought by the congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church of Mr. Hunt Reynolds, at a cost of $25,000, fronts 115 feet on Broadway and runs back 200 feet on Second street. Besides a splendid church edifice it is, we believe, intended to build a comfortable parsonage on the lot.

Army of the Tennessee.

There is to be a grand social reunion of the officers of the "Army of the Tennessee" in November next in this city. Weisiger Hall has been secured for the occasion, and there will be a splendid banquet at one of the hotels. Efforts are making to render it an occasion of unusual social enjoyment for all the guests without regard to politics.

The Ill-fated Corner.

About dark last evening one of a number of boys who were playing on the corner of Fifth and Market placed a cartridge on the railway track. A car coming along presently exploded it with a report like a pistol. An expectant crowd of several hundred persons hastily gathered, but no murder was in the wind. No coroner's inquest on the fated corner.

The Freight Union Meeting—Another to be Held this Evening.

The report of the merchants' meeting at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday indicates the existence of a spirit which will not let the project of a "Protective Freight Union" fall through. It is fairly on the road to success; sagacious, practical men are pushing it, and something beneficial is bound to come of it. There will be another meeting at the Board of Trade rooms this evening at 4 o'clock to hear committee reports and take further steps. There should be a general attendance on the part of the merchants.

Forest Academy.

Rev. B. H. McCown, Principal of this long-established, excellent and popular educational institution, has arranged for some changes during the approaching session that cannot fail to commend it more strongly than ever to public favor. By the advertisement in another column it will be seen that he has secured a full, strong and able faculty, among whom are Colonel G. M. Edgar, of Miss., and Mr. R. L. Brockenborough, of Va. Military discipline and drill will also be introduced. Forest Home is most eligibly, conveniently and delightfully located, and in all respects is equal to the best colleges in the land.

A Curiosity.

One of the men who are at work excavating the sewer on Sixth cross-street, Portland, when down about 18 or 20 feet yesterday, turned up a lump of hard clay containing a large packknife with two blades, one large and one small. It must have got there in the time of long ago when this part of the country was in possession of the Indians, or when the Hunter of Kentucky, Daniel Boone, was living in "these parts," and may perhaps have belonged to one of his men. The curiosity was left at our office by Mr. E. H. Whitesides, the sewer contractor of that district.

Mr. Wadsworth To-night.

The Republicans are on the qui vive for the speech of Mr. Wadsworth, which is announced for to-night. They expect it to be the event of the canvass, and as they have just organized a plan of concentrated action and put a ticket in the field, they hail it as a timely "send-off." Mr. Wadsworth is not denied the possession of very decided ability. He is particularly conspicuous as a speaker. No doubt he will address a large audience at the court-house, but we doubt whether he will add much strength to his party organization or make many votes for its nominees.

Grand Concert of the Liederkranz.

The grand concert of the Liederkranz, the oldest and largest of our German singing societies, takes place this evening at the Lion Garden. The programme comprises some of the highest productions of musical art, among them "der Sonntagsmorgen" (the Sabbath morning), by the great modern composer W. Tschirsh, who came expressly from Europe to direct in person during the late Saengerfest at Baltimore. This great chorus, composed by him, was performed there. The talent of those who will take part in the performance justifies the highest expectations.

The Railroad Question.

The letter of the Hon. Russell Houston, which we laid before the public in our issue of yesterday, appears to have met with very general favor. It will doubtless form the groundwork of the debate in the General Council at its next meeting. The publication of the report of the engineers who surveyed the river route has very naturally thrown cold water upon the advocates of that particular enterprise. Beargrass is now the favorite against the field, and we are inclined to think that it will become in some sort a line of compromise between conflicting interests. At all events the question is getting intelligible, and is likely to be discussed henceforward quietly and fairly.

Sell In.

After much cobbling and consultation, the Republicans have decided to put a ticket in the field at the ensuing election. By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the following gentlemen have been nominated as candidates for the Legislature in the various districts:

First District, First Ward,
J. R. CHAMBERS.
Second District, Second and Third Wards,
CHRISTOPHER DOERR.
Third District, Fourth and Fifth Wards,
L. M. DEMBITZ.
Fourth District, Sixth Ward,
DR. WM. FORRESTER.
Fifth District, Seventh Ward,
JOHN M. ARMSTRONG.
Sixth District, Eighth and Ninth Wards,
COL. JOHN H. WARD.
Seventh District, Tenth Ward,
B. F. AVERY.
Eighth District, Eleventh and Twelfth Wards,
ROBERT F. BAIRD.
Jefferson County,
ROBERT AYERS.

The object of this movement is plain enough. It does not look to success, of course, but to organization. Without a shadow of hope, the Republicans are sowing seed for the future. To this extent it would be well if we had followed their example. They will poll a smaller vote than usual, but they are not unmindful of the value of discipline.

CAPITAL AND DEPOSITS.

Statement of the Louisville Banking Institutions for June.

The average capital and deposits of the various banking institutions of this city, and the total amount of government tax upon the same, in the month of June, as taken from Assessor Needham's books, are as follows. National banks, it will be kept in mind, forward their monthly statements direct to Washington:

Name of Bank.	Average capital.	Average deposits.	Total tax.
German Security Bank	176,200	117,000	122 18
Bank of Kentucky	[illegible]	237,464	197 36
Central Savings Bank	29,350	25,433	19 50
German Insurance Co.	128,804	268,843	208 63
People's Bank	500,000	297,960	357 43
Bank of Louisville	692,000	245,000	265 47
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial Bank	500,000	170,160	[illegible]
Franklin Bank	50,000	57,000	24 31
Lou. Ins. and B'king Co.	54,250	159,179	100 17
Morton, Galt & Co.	15,000	55,738	48 22
Masonic Savings Bank	183,150	159,800	159 85
Mechanics' Bank	50,000	133,000	87 50
Smith, Schwartz & Co.	154,321	241,748	184 98
Warren, C. N., & Co.	40,000	43,417	37 51
Western Ins. and B'g Co.	214,225	218,047	190 15
Western Financial Corp.	200,000	328,468	245 53
Falls City Tobacco Bank	400,420	336,408	366 07
German B'g and Ins. Co.	40,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Bank	[illegible]	225,761	216 14
Norton, G. W., & Co.	[illegible]	61,436	103 34
Savings Bank of Lou'ville	100,000	260,796	158 66

FREIGHTS.

Important Meeting of the Merchants of Louisville.

A Movement Looking to a Protective Freight Union.

AN AGENT TO RESIDE IN NEW YORK.

New Albany to be Represented.

For some time past the merchants of the city who are shipping large quantities of goods from New York have been engaged in maturing some plan by which a reduction of the freight tariff between the two cities could be secured. The wholesale merchants of the city of St. Louis have recently formed a combination and appointed an agent to reside in New York who, it is ascertained, is effecting all that the association sought or anticipated in that regard. The agent, by controlling the entire shipments of merchants belonging to the association, wields an immense influence, and is able to save by special contracts a large amount of money. Believing that a similar arrangement would secure equal advantages to the city of Louisville a number of merchants representing various departments of trade met yesterday at 3 P. M. at the Board of Trade rooms.

The meeting was organized by calling N. Bloom, Esq., of the firm of Bamberger, Bloom & Co., to the chair.

Mr. Bloom very briefly explained the objects of the meeting, and during the course of his remarks, alluded to questions of freight tariffs in other directions by river and rail.

Mr. Chambers remarked that the special object of the present meeting was the organization of an association of merchants to be known as the Louisville Protective Freight Union, similar to that in operation in St. Louis, having an agent residing in New York, whose duty it would be to protect the interests of Louisville merchants in matters of freight.

On motion of W. J. Tapp, Esq., J. B. Maynard was made Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Henry Chambers read the following as the basis of the organization:

It is a fact known to many of our merchants that a combination exists in St. Louis, embracing most of the wholesale houses there, for the purpose of securing low rates of freight on merchandise shipped from New York to that city. This association employs an agent resident in New York, who controls the entire shipments of its members, and who by wielding so immense a tonnage is enabled to make contracts far below the current rates. The amount thus saved in freights is very large, and the arrangement constitutes an important element in the success of St. Louis in competing with other cities. It is believed to be of the utmost importance to the trade of Louisville to adopt a similar plan, and with this purpose the following agreement is presented for your signature.

It is proposed to make up the necessary amount by equal subscriptions from all the members, and the probable amount of each subscription is from $40 to $50 per annum, (depending of course upon the number of signatures obtained)—an amount which may easily be saved monthly to each subscriber, and even in some cases on one or two important shipments.

AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to unite and co-operate in an association to be called the "Louisville Protective Freight Union," which shall be organized with a home Board of Managers and Secretary, or in such a manner as may hereafter be agreed on—and with an agent in the city of New York who shall be empowered to contract with the various transportation companies for the shipment of all such goods and merchandise as may be shipped to us from New York, or from other Northern cities when practicable. This agreement to be binding only in case a sufficient number of names be obtained to make up the requisite amount and a satisfactory organization agreed on.

Mr. Chambers reported that about forty or fifty firms had already signed the agreement, and that he believed one hundred signatures could be obtained.

Mr. Bamberger moved the appointment of a committee of five, whose duty it should be to obtain signatures to the association. The motion carried and the following committee was selected, viz:

W. A. Robinson, Ch'n, J. G. Carter,
N. Bloom, M. Grinstead, and
Edwin Morris.

Mr. J. G. Carter moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft rules and regulations for the government of the association, and report the same at the next meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed to act on said committee, viz: R. A. Robinson, Mr. Truman, Henry Murrell.

It was suggested that the merchants of New Albany, Ind., would like to participate in the association, and, on motion of J. G. Carter, it was unanimously voted that the merchants of New Albany may become members of the association.

Mr. Tapp suggested that a permanent President, Secretary and Treasurer be elected at once. He thought it would be to the advantage of the association.

Mr. Carter remarked that the Committee on Rules should promptly do their work, provide for the necessary officers, and that a permanent organization might be effected Wednesday evening. The following resolution was offered and passed:

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it shall be to meet again in this room on Wednesday evening, at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Chambers offered the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to suggest to the next meeting a proper person as agent to represent the association in the city of New York, and that the salary of the agent be upon the basis of $5,000 a year.

The chair appointed on that committee L. P. Porch, W. J. Tapp and John Terry.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. B. MAYNARD, Sec'y.

The Canvass in Jefferson County.

As there has been a persistent effort made to misrepresent Mr. Parks' action and position when he was a candidate for Marshal of the Chancery Court last year, the following correspondence, published at the time, is all sufficient to set him right before the Democracy. Mr. Parks' bearing in this matter was exceedingly handsome, and the Democrats of Jefferson county will show that they remember it with pride and pleasure:

LETTER FROM J. B. PARKS, ESQ.

HE WITHDRAWS AS A CANDIDATE FOR MARSHAL OF THE CHANCERY COURT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 13, 1868.

Mr. Joshua B. Parks:

DEAR SIR: We have been appointed by the Democratic Executive Committee to confer with you upon the subject of your present position as an independent candidate for Marshal of the Chancery Court. We know your Democracy is unimpeachable, and we are cognizant of the facts which induced you originally to decline the control of a convention in local affairs. The circumstances and reasons which influenced you, however, have passed away in the cordial acquiescence of the party and people in the nominations, and as shown by the late elections and public feasts, and we ask you to reconsider your determination and withdraw from the canvass, that the party may have your support and influence in recruiting and concentrating all elements of conservatism into a solid opposition to radicalism.

Very respectfully,

Will. W. Harney, E. C. Minor,
E. D. Standeford, Geo. Philip Doern,
Executive Committee for county.
W. P. Ward, Fred Vissman,
Pat. Bannon, G. Sprat,
Thos. G. Tapp, V. Overall,
W. B. Hamilton, Jas. P. Chambers,
V. P. Armstrong, E. B. Owsley,
J. B. Read, Clinton McClarty,
Executive Committee for the city.
JAMES M. DUNCAN, Chairman.

REPLY OF MR. PARKS.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter has been received, and the subject taken into consideration. Before receiving it I had reflected, and had come to the determination you suggest. A brief explanation, in justice to myself, may be necessary. At the time my position was taken, a strong sentiment, both in and out of the party, existed against the policy of conventions in local affairs, and Democrats urged me to assist in breaking the shackles of party, that attributed to a presumed ring all power of making nominations for the people. My object was to revert to the people the choosing. Events have altogether changed the appearance of affairs. Threatened disruptions, growing out of a heated rivalry between two very popular gentlemen, were avoided by the concord and nomination of a third person. These other Democrats have acquiesced, and give to that gentleman a cordial support. Can I do less? Does my being in or out of the Convention alter my duty?

When I took the position I had for some time occupied, it was in the hope of avoiding the division in the party, and uniting Democrats as well as to defeat the policy of political rings. I now find that were I to succeed I would defeat the very objects and principles I had in view. I would defeat the Democracy I hope to unite, and my success would be at the risk of principles I cannot and will not afford. For this reason I adopt your suggestions and withdraw from the canvass. I will give a cordial and earnest support to the regular nominations, and hope the friends to whom I owe a generous support will give to the ticket that aid heretofore given to me, and for which I thank them. Thanking you heartily, and trusting in a triumphant success of the Democracy,

I remain yours, most sincerely,

JOSHUA B. PARKS.

The following certificate shows that at the election last August, Mr. Parks voted the straight Democratic ticket, from beginning to end, without a scratch:

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Jefferson County. } Sct.

I, T. Jack Conn, Clerk of the County Court of the county aforesaid, do hereby certify that J. B. Parks polled the following vote at an election held on the third day of August, 1868, at Gilman's precinct:

J. W. Stevenson for Governor.
T. B. Cochran for Chancellor.
T. A. Thompson for Clerk Chancery Court.
F. C. Weiman for Marshal Chancery Court.
H. W. Bruce for Judge Circuit Court.
H. J. Stites for Judge Common Pleas Court.
John S. Cain for Clerk Circuit Court.
John M. Martin for Sheriff.
Phil. Lee for Commonwealth Attorney.
T. Hagan for City and County Attorney.

As appears from the poll-book for Gilman's precinct, now on file in my office, for said election.

Witness my hand, this 19th day of July, 1869.

T. JACK CONN,
Clerk Jefferson County Court.

Woodlawn Race Course.

The Turf, Field and Farm, the best sporting journal in the country, thus speaks of the proposed sale of Woodlawn:

Is there not sufficient enterprise at Louisville to keep the grounds intact, or must they be despoiled by the vandal hand of civilization? Woodlawn is one of the very best race courses in the country, and it should be preserved as a field where the game thoroughbred can write his name on the page of national renown. Surely a State that reaps so much profit from her breeding farms as Kentucky, ought to be able to boast of a respectable racing park at her chief city.

The I. O. G. T.

J. J. Hickman, G. W. C. T. of Kentucky, will lecture at the Methodist church in Portland to-night, and immediately thereafter organize a lodge of Good Templars. Mr. Hickman is an earnest worker as well as an eloquent and forcible speaker, and as much has already done for the advancement of the Order in this State since, as well as before, his elevation to the high position which he now holds. Go and hear him.

CITY FEATURES.

Interest Increasing.

As the day appointed for the distribution of the prizes in the Henderson land sale approaches, the interest in the scheme increases and the tickets are being rapidly disposed of. The great value of the property and the undoubted fairness of the enterprise make it popular with the people, who do not hesitate to invest. The drawing will take place Sept. 1st, 1869, or earlier if the tickets are all sold before that date. The prizes consist of seven magnificent Ohio river bottom farms and 488 valuable town lots. Particulars of the manner of procuring tickets will be found in our advertising columns.

Fine Art.

Mr. J. S. Clark, of the firm of Pool & Clark, Jefferson-street Marble Works, has just finished a figure of an angel child holding a harp. Mr. L. Frederick, of New Albany, is the purchaser, and will have it put up in the New Albany cemetery. It can be seen at the rooms of the above-named firm. Mr. Clark is a thorough workman and an excellent monumental designer. He graduated under Mr. Pistel, of New York.

Golladay's Gift Enterprise.

Golladay is hard at work arranging for his twenty-fifth gift enterprise, the drawing of which will take place at Weisiger Hall on Monday evening next. Every ticket draws something, and among the many valuable prizes is a $3,000 house and lot on Thirteenth street near Chestnut, in this city. Tickets may be had at Scott Glore's, Bradley & Gilbert's, Green & Green's, the National Hotel, and at Hubert's.

New Wall-Paper Store.

The want of a paper-hanging store so long felt in the lower part of the city is now filled. Messrs. Mittler & Justi have opened on Market street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, a large establishment of that kind. Personal inspection satisfies us that the new firm means business. Everything there is new and fresh. No old stock on hand. The parties are well-known business men of Louisville, who understand their trade. For particulars see their advertisement.

Our Specialties.

The "Standard" shirt, $2 00.
The checked jaconet undershirt, $1 50.
Fine British socks, per dozen, $4 00.
The "Russian" Brace.

GREEN & GREEN.

Valuable Horse for Sale.

See advertisement of horse and buggy for sale in another column. The horse is a first-rate family buggy animal, and any one in want of one would find it to their interest to call at S. T. Long's stable.

Barley Wanted.

The attention of farmers is called to the advertisement of Mr. John Engeln in another column.

Woman's Rights.

While the men have their reapers, mowers, horse-rakes, threshing machines, etc., every woman has a just claim to be provided with such labor-saving implements of household use as the UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER and DOTY WASHING MACHINE.

☞ A physician whose skill can be relied upon is a blessing to any community. This is eminently true of Dr. Hunter, of No. 153 Third street, who treats all private and chronic diseases with unparalleled success. Any one so desiring, by calling at the Doctor's office, or sending a full statement of their disease by mail, will receive the Doctor's opinion as to its nature, probabilities of a cure, time required, expense, &c., free of charge. We doubt if any physician in America, having so large a practice, makes so generous an offer. No matter who have failed, read what he says in his pamphlet of forty pages, sent by mail for two stamps, or free at his office.

Stevins' Western Addition.

Lots may still be procured in these fine, level, elevated grounds, where it is determined to make a most beautiful, attractive and select neighborhood. There is there a constant, pure fresh breeze from over the falls and Indiana knobs, making it especially desirable in point of health and comfort. Apply to T. & R. Slevin & Cain, or to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

DR. ENGLEMAN.

He is Arrested at Madison and Confesses.

FARRIS ARRESTED IN THIS CITY.

A Detective Exploit.

The Engleman case wears the appearance of a great professional triumph for Detectives Bligh and Gallagher after all. The previous good character of the doctor and of the family with which he boarded in this city, and the absence of any legal testimony against either, made it seem preposterous to apprehend him as a felon merely because he had some miscellaneous merchandise stored in boxes at his boarding-house. When, after a detention of several days, he was brought before the Police Court and gave a thousand-dollar bond to be of good behavior and was immediately discharged, it seemed as if the officers stood convicted of a morbid penchant for arresting respectable men and exposing private character to shameful suspicions upon very slight pretexts.

But when the Doctor gave his landlord, Mr. Jesse Farris, a respectable and industrious carpenter, as his bondsman and departed for Madison, Messrs. Bligh and Gallagher were knitting together various clews which they held to the mysterious contents of the Doctor's boxes. Mr. Arthur Orr, of Madison, a merchant tailor, had been robbed of a part of his stock in 1867, and they were in correspondence with him and with a New York merchant whose name was on a certain piece of the goods in Engleman's boxes.

With keen scent, the detectives had followed back the history of the parties and satisfied themselves of the following facts:

That Farris had resided for a year in Engleman's house, at Madison; that he had emigrated to this city with those boxes soon after the Orr robbery, in 1867, and that Engleman, since their residence in this city, had frequently visited the family of Farris.

Yesterday morning Mr. Orr came to this city and made oath to his ownership of the cloths, &c., in Farris' possession, and the latter was arrested. A telegram secured the arrest of Engleman at Madison, and the fact was announced by a telegraphic dispatch from Marshal Wheadon, of Madison, to Officer Bligh. Later yesterday evening a dispatch from Officer M. A. Gavitt, of Madison, made known the fact that Engleman confessed that the cloths in his boxes were Mr. Orr's. A letter from a New York wholesale merchant also proved that one of the pieces of cloth in Engleman's boxes had been sold to Orr in 1867.

As the case now stands it would seem that the officers are in a fair way to account for a good deal of stealing and secreting, which has occurred in the last two years, and remained a mystery till now. What makes the case an uncommon one, is the standing of the parties. Mr. Farris since he has resided here has maintained an irreproachable character, and his wife has had a prominent connection with the Baptist church and its Sunday Schools. As for Dr. Engleman the Madison Courier of the 19th says:

The telegraph dispatch announcing the arrest of Dr. Engleman, printed in this paper on Saturday evening, caused some sensation. Engleman has resided in this city a number of years; he is eccentric and impulsive, a local Democratic politician of some prominence. His character for honesty has heretofore been unquestioned.

A SAD AFFAIR.

Frank Rankin Shot in the Abdomen—Outbreak of an Old Grudge.

AFFRAY BETWEEN TWO BROTHERS.

Last winter the city was much shocked by the attempt of a young man to shoot his brother. It seems that three brothers—Frank, Arthur, and W. T. Rankin—all engaged in the manufacture and sale of weighing scales, had disagreed about something, and Frank manifested a very ill feeling toward his two brothers. It was surmised that the estrangement grew out of the refusal of Arthur and Thomas to have Frank as a partner, because he was dissipated, but no one knew certainly the cause of the unnatural enmity which Frank exhibited, when he walked into the business house of his brothers last winter and fired at his brother Arthur. The matter was passed over and hushed up at the time, and since then Frank has conducted his business alone on Main street, between Ninth and Tenth, and the other two brothers have quietly run their establishment on Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson.

Yesterday afternoon Frank Rankin, apparently under the influence of liquor, went twice to the business house of his brothers and sought a difficulty with them, and was twice removed by the police. He was taken to the police office the second time he was arrested, but, promising to go home, was released. Instead of going home, however, he went back to his brothers' factory. Thomas had gone round to the hat store of Bardsley & Kenrick, on Market, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and thither Frank followed him, at about 6 o'clock, and struck him in the face as he stood in the door. Thomas, seeing a pistol in Frank's hand, wrenched it from him and fired, the ball taking effect in and ranging around the fleshy part of the abdomen, inflicting a wound not deemed fatal.

Officer John Hines came up just at this time, and, finding Frank's little son clutching the pistol in his uncle's hand, seized it. Having disarmed and arrested Thomas Rankin, he also conducted Frank to the jail. Thomas gave bail to answer for the shooting, and Frank was permitted to go home after his wound was dressed. No one blames Thomas Rankin for what he did, after all the exhibitions of his brother's insane hostility.

Accident to a Citizen of Oldham.

J. S. Crutchfield, an old and wealthy citizen of Oldham county, met with a serious accident in this city Monday night. Having put up at the St. Cloud Hotel, he arose in the night and by mistake walked out of a second-story door, thereby falling upon the pavement below, a distance of about fifteen feet. His wrist and hip were broken and his spine fractured. His injuries are severe, but not necessarily fatal.

☞ Lieutenant General Arthur Gore died in England on the 23d ult., aged 85. He served in the campaign of 1815 with the Thirtieth Regiment, and was wounded at Waterloo.

☞ White muslin evening dresses, ornamented with gay-colored sashes, are very much worn by young ladies at the seaside.

LOUISVILLE SAENGERBUND.

Union and Incorporation of all the German Singing Societies.

A Magnificent Theater Hall to be Erected.

ADDRESS OF LEADING GERMAN CITIZENS.

A GRAND PROJECT.

Whereas the Germans the public acknowledgment that they are not only a very industrious but also a very progressive people. Men of this nationality, who but a few years ago were comparatively poor, have, by their own exertions, become wealthy. Many of them who landed penniless on our shores are to-day the merchant-princes of our commercial centers. Liberal and public-spirited as they are, they do not hoard up their acquired wealth but use it for all sorts of improvements. Not a few of the handsomest banks, business and private buildings in our large cities, erected by them, bear us out in the assertion.

Even now, when trade has been somewhat depressed and people keep up the cry of hard times, a movement has been set on foot by the different German singing societies of this city to erect a grand central hall, and the auspices under which the same has started places the success of the undertaking beyond any doubt. Messrs. Julius Dorn, President, G. F. Schuhmann, Secretary, and G. Baurman, Treasurer of the Hall Society, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, composed of the following prominent gentlemen: Messrs. Jul. V. Borrie, F. C. Bohne, A. Brandeis, N. Bloom, Jar. Buckel, A. Coldewey, Jos. Darringer, W. Ehrmann, L. Eckstenkemper, P. Eitel, B. Erb, J. J. Fischer, Chas. W. German, Prof. W. N. Hallman, H. Knoefel, J. Kohlhepp, William Krengshat or, P. Mansfeld, G. Mueller, G. Nussberger, M. Pfeiffer, J. C. Raible, T. Reidhar, H. Ropke, F. Rothenburg, C. C. Rufer, C. M. Ruess, J. Rehm, Wm. Ruhr, J. Schmitt, A. Schmidknecht, Charles Schuff, G. Schuler, C. Schultheiss, Wm. Springer, J. W. Spohr, A. Stein, U. Stenger, A. R. Struck, H. Wehmhoff, Charles Winkler, J. Wrampelmeyer, B. Wemach, and A. Zimmermann, have issued the following card, which has already been responded to in a manner highly encouraging:

To our German Fellow-Citizens:

Like in the life of individuals—under ordinary circumstances—where with the advancement of age or the change of situations wants increase and assume greater dimensions, so the existences of corporations, communities, cities, and States require with their growth greater expansion.

While the child knows only of such wants as are ordained by nature and no others, man has hundreds of them which would render him unhappy were they left unsupplied.

While twenty or more years ago our public buildings were not only deemed sufficient, but many of them magnificent, the present age does not look upon them in the same light and wants something better.

As with those, so it is with our places of recreation. This general proposition relates in particular to our German social relations.

In the year 1846, when the German population of our city was quite small in numbers, any decent space suitable for a place of amusement or centralization was deemed sufficient; to-day the thirty-five or forty thousand Germans of Louisville claim higher aspirations. This is not only confined to our city alone, the principal cities of the east and west containing a large mass of German population, have already filled that want by erecting large and spacious German public halls, whereby they exert a powerful influence upon their countrymen and upon all vital questions of their interest. It is not our purpose to argue here in all its details the necessity of erecting a German public hall in Louisville, especially as a good deal has already been said upon the subject. Upon one point, however, we wish to dwell, one point which has never yet received sufficient attention, namely, upon the influence of an institute of that kind, which will exert itself beneficially, not only upon our social relations but upon our German youth.

Through this centralization our youth will be saved the many errors to which American youth is subject; it will turn itself more to those innocent pleasures which we were wont to enjoy in our own Fatherland, and which yielded so many blessed results.

A great deal could be said of the necessity of having an institute of that kind in our city. This would, however, merely be a repetition of remarks already made upon the subject. We hope for the early realization of this project, as the Aurora, Concordia, Frohsinn, Liederkranz, and Orpheus singing clubs have united themselves for that purpose. These different societies, forming a grand "Verein," or union, under the name of the "Louisville Saengerbund," will apply to the Legislature for a charter, and expect to raise under the provisions of the same the necessary funds for their new undertaking.

We are of the opinion that the realization of our project, namely, the erection of a new hall, should aim to build the same, not merely for the use of the different singing societies, but also for general use for the whole educated German element. We are not entirely ignorant of the many obstacles which may present themselves to us, but we rely on the co-operation of our fellow citizens and predict final success.

The new building is to be at least 80 feet wide and 150 feet deep. All programmes and festivities for the benefit of the different German Order[illegible] penses (lights, &c.); also in cases where the general German interest is concerned, a similar regard shall be observed. In order to secure the existence of a German theater, the rent for the same shall be proportionately low. To attain the desired end without the loss of time, shares of fifty dollars shall be sold to members and others and the dividends arising therefrom to be declared at the yearly business meetings of the Directors. Should the incomes for the hall in a year yield a dividend of more than six per cent, the surplus is to be used for the purchase of a library, the redemption of shares, and general educational purposes. The building of the hall shall begin as soon one thousand shares have been disposed of.

The payment for shares is to be made in the following manner:

Twenty per cent, as soon as the above mentioned number of shares have been signed, twenty per cent, after the purchase of the building lot, and the balance at different calls, not exceeding ten per cent, at any time.

The hall can only be erected in the central part of the city.

Thirteen Directors control all business; all of them are eligible only if they are members of one of the societies forming the said Union. The present committee remain in power until then.

We hail this movement of our German friends with great pleasure. Their new hall, like many other edifices erected by them here, will add much to the pride of our city. The indomitable spirit of the Germans in general, and the Executive Committee, in particular, is a sufficient guarantee that their new, laudable project will be soon carried into effect. We wish them God-speed.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Proceedings Last Night—Report of Sanitary Inspections, etc.

The Board of Health met last night at their room, the following members being present: President Crowe, Dr. O'Reilly, Dr. Holloway, Dr. Pope, Mayor Bunce and Mr. Rubel. Absent: Dr. Jenkins, Dr. Walling and Mr. Dawson.

The reading of the minutes of last meeting was dispensed with and the same were approved.

RESIGNATION.

A communication from Dr. D. S. Reynolds, tendering his resignation, was read, and, on motion of Mayor Bunce, accepted.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following report of the Health Officer was then read, received and ordered to be filed:

HEALTH OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 20, 1869.

Honorable Board of Health—

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit the following reports of work done by the Sanitary Inspectors during the past month:

The ordinance authorizing the establishment of two medical dispensaries having passed the General Council, the Physicians of the Eastern and Western Districts have located these institutions, and in a few days they will be in full operation.

A list of medicines has been presented to several of the druggists, and will be accorded to the lowest bidder.

The office hours of these institutions will be from 8 A. M. to 12 M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

FIRST DISTRICT—DR. SHADBURNE.

Squares inspected	17
Special visits	30
Notices served	30
Meat shops inspected, 2 weekly	9
Market houses inspected	2
Cases vaccination	15
Visits to patients	10
Patients prescribed for	24
Cases small-pox sent to pesthouse	1
Number of stock-yards inspected	3
Squares disinfected	70
Alleys disinfected	4
Lots of meat condemned	4

Inspection of all public alleys.

SECOND DISTRICT—DR. WHITE.

Blocks reinspected	33
Blocks disinfected	20
Notices served	20
Special visits	25
Cases of small-pox sent to pest-house	1
Houses disinfected	6
Vaccinations	6
Visits to indigent sick	14
Indigent sick prescribed for at office	4
Meat stores inspected	30
Market-houses inspected	2

Condemned two lots of meat. All public and private alleys inspected.

THIRD DISTRICT—DR. REYNOLDS.

Blocks inspected	11
Notices	11
Special visits	29
Sent to pest house	1
Houses disinfected	8
Squares disinfected	20
Markets and groceries	6
Private alleys	22

All public alleys inspected.

FOURTH DISTRICT—DR. ROGERS.

Blocks reinspected	24
Blocks disinfected	24
Notices served	18
Visits to indigent sick	15
Prescribed for at office	2
Meat-stores inspected	26
Market houses inspected	1
Slaughter houses inspected	3
Special visits	9

All public and private alleys inspected. Condemned two lots of meat.

With but few exceptions the slaughter houses and meat-stores in this district are in good sanitary condition.

ALEX. PENNY, M. D.,
Health Officer.

Dr. O'Reilly moved that the Health Officer be empowered to employ another wagon, whenever he deems it necessary, to distribute disinfectants, &c.

Mayor Bunce moved to go into an election, at the next meeting, for Sanitary Inspector to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Reynolds.

Upon motion of Dr. O'Reilly, the Board adjourned to meet again August 3d, 1869, at 8 P. M.

☞ The runaway excitements have already begun at Long Branch. Fast driving or racing should not be allowed.

☞ Fowler, the phrenological philosopher, has gone out on the Pacific railroad to feel the bumps on the Rocky Mountains.

☞ The Emperor of the French has announced to M. de Lesseps his intention to create him Duke of Suez.

☞ The New York World says that Grant is to have his life insured in order to settle on some policy.

SAD ACCIDENT.

A Little Son of Wm. Krippenstapel Drowned.

Last evening, between seven and eight o'clock, James Krippenstapel, about thirteen years old, son of Mr. Wm. Krippenstapel, proprietor of the Louisville Volksblatt, went to the river with some comrades and went in bathing. After they came out and dressed themselves, some of the boys got into a skiff and rowed up to the wharf, young Krippenstapel and another boy walking up the river bank and keeping parallel with the skiff. On their return he and his comrade went aboard of a coal barge, on the bank between Floyd and Preston. As he was walking on the coal near the outer edge of the barge he stumbled and fell, grabbing, as he did so, at the "pump spring" of the boat, but went over the side into deep water. His cries for help brought one of his comrades to his assistance, but his strength was insufficient to save his little friend. The body was not discovered till ten o'clock last night, when it was found by removing the barge. A warm sympathy was felt for the bereaved parents, and a great many persons engaged in the search for the body.

James was a remarkably good and bright boy, who gave promise of extraordinary talents. The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Krippenstapel, on Jefferson, between First and Brook, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

A jury was summoned by Coroner Moore, who returns the following report of the inquest:

INQUEST NO. 309—Held on Jefferson street, between First and Brook, July 20, 1869, upon the body of James A. Krippenstapel, aged 13 years. Verdict of the Jury—That the said James A. Krippenstapel came to his death between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock P. M., July 20, by accidental drowning in the Ohio river, between Preston and Floyd streets, in the city of Louisville.

DICK MOORE, C. J. C.

WASHINGTON AS A MODEL.

Prince Henry De Bourbon's Opinion of Republics.

Prince Henry de Bourbon has addressed the following letter to the Minister of State at Madrid:

PARIS, June 23, 1869.

In testimony of my respect for the national sovereignty, and recognizing in the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly of the Cortes a guarantee for all the radical reforms which modern society demands, I swear fidelity to the constitution. In taking that step I am influenced neither by interest nor ambition. I have not been, nor shall I ever be, a pretender to the crown that has fallen from the brow of Isabella the Second by her own fault. To aspire to a throne without any other right than that of a blind ambition one must be a hypocrite or a consummate intriguer, and I am neither. I believe that the prince deceives himself who in our time devotes all his thoughts and efforts to the foundation of a dynasty, for the universal tendency is towards a republic. Those who oppose that inevitable fact prepare all the storms and misfortunes which the ardor of a desperate struggle could produce, and merit the reprobation of history. In making this declaration I give an unexceptional evidence of my sentiments and convictions in favor of such a democracy as the elevated and civilizing spirit of our age demands. I am not Louis Philippe, calling himself a simple citizen to possess himself of the throne of Charles X; I am not his father, Philippe Egalite; for, in order to serve the real interests of humanity, it is necessary to keep oneself honest and worthy. I am not the plagiary of any ambitious egotist. Neither my policy nor my pen shall ever exalt the memory of Cæsar, the memorable despot of Rome, for I affirm that there exists more profit to humanity and more glory for a public man in the illustrious model of Washington. The legislator creates, while the hero of war scatters mourning in the midst of his blood-stained laurels; he constantly destroys and stains liberty with his fatal personality. I pray the government to make this manifestation public, because it is indispensable that the nation should know the inmost thought of every citizen that occupies an elevated position.

HENRI DE BOURBON.

☞ The hackmen at Niagara Falls are quite subdued. They are chained into a very limited space at the railroad depot; and when cars arrive, bringing innocent strangers, all they can do is to bark gently from their cage, and see if, by chance, anybody wants to ride. The arrangement is very comfortable.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY EVENING, July 20, 1869.

All the banks report the market easy. The supply of currency is fully adequate for all the legitimate needs of trade. There is a fair amount of paper being offered for discount. The rates are given at 9 and 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—The small means at hand for the supplying the market with eastern exchange and the good demand for it serves to keep the rates very firm. They are now quoted at par buying and 1-10 premium selling.

GOLD—Shows a still weakening tendency. Buyers have been quite active in hopes of an early rise. It opened at 135¾, declined to 135¼, advanced to 135½, and closed at 4 P. M. at 135⅜.

	Buying.	Selling.
Silver halves and quarters	130	132
Silver dimes	124	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Have not shown much of a demand. Buyers are very few on a declining market. Every issue declined to-day from ⅛ to ¼ per cent:

Five-twenties, 1862	119¾	@120¼
Five-twenties, 1864	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865, new issue	119½	@120
Five-twenties, 1867	119¾	@120¼
Five-twenties, 1868	[illegible]	@120
Ten-forties	[illegible]	@110¾

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	121¾	122¾	120¾		⅞
" '62	122¾	122¾	122⅝		⅛
" '64	121¾	121¾	121¾		¼
" '65	121¾	121¾	121¾		⅛
New issue	119¾	119¾	119¾		⅛
" '67	119¾	119¾	119¾		⅛
Coupons, '68	119¾	119¾	119¾		⅛
10-40 coupons	110¾	110¾	110¾		¼

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS—Were very quiet to-day, when the continued ease of the market is taken into consideration. Inquiries have been made for some few of the leading favorite bonds, but no sales have been made that we could hear of.

Messrs. MORTON, GALT & CO., bankers, No. 150 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	118	@122
National Bank, second	[illegible]	@[illegible]
National Bank, Planters'	96	@100
National Bank, City	96	@100
Bank of Kentucky	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Bank of Louisville	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Commercial Bank	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Northern Bank	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	@[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	100	@101
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new)	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Falls City Tobacco bank	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Masonic bank	100	@103
Security bank	100	@107
Louisville Insurance Company bank	110	@117
Farmers' bank	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Western Insurance Company bank	135	@140
German Insurance Company bank	145	@150
Gas Company stock	[illegible]	@100
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	[illegible]	@[illegible]
L. & F. R. R. (common)	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	87	@88

BONDS.

City for street improvements	76	@77
City for bounty	76	@77
City for school purposes	78¾	@79¼
City for Jeff. Railroad	[illegible]	@[illegible]
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S.	[illegible]	@[illegible]
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. B.	[illegible]	@79¼
City for wharf, new	[illegible]	@[illegible]
City for wharf, old	80	@81
City for water-works, old	78	@79¼
City for water-works, new	76	@77
Water-works bonds	80	@81
Canal bonds, first issue	94¾	@95¼
" " second issue	[illegible]	@[illegible]
" " third issue	74	@77
" " fourth issue	74	@75
Kentucky State bonds, old	[illegible]	@100
" " " new	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old	[illegible]	@94
" " " new	80¾	@81¼
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch)	[illegible]	@[illegible]
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.)	[illegible]	@[illegible]
" " " (L. br.)	91	@92
" " " (M. br.)	84	@86
" " " con'd mort	[illegible]	@90
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah RR	—	@[illegible]
Ohio River Bridge Company	—	@[illegible]

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COMMERCIAL.

Under the caption of the "State of American Trade," the New York Shipping List refers to the depressing condition of the trade and industries of England, and says:

Our own country has escaped a sudden revulsion, but its industry and trade have nevertheless been suffering for the last three years, from a complication of chronic ills which have left all the functions of our commercial system nearly or quite as seriously deranged as though a general crash had been experienced. [illegible] opinion appears to favor the negative side of the proposition, for the principal reason that such a calamity, having been very generally apprehended, has been largely discounted. Had our currency rested upon a specie basis, it is pretty certain that a financial and commercial revulsion, far more serious in its consequences than any hitherto experienced, could not have been averted, since our banks must have been compelled to suspend, thus, in turn, forcing a heavy percentage of mercantile and business firms into bankruptcy. Viewed in this light, our fluctuating and irredeemable circulating medium may be said to have carried with it some compensating features for the many disorders it has engendered. Although the times, financially and commercially, are sadly "out of joint," the situation is slowly but surely improving. The national finances are looking much better than at any time since the close of the great conflict; the revenue laws are being enforced with so much vigor that the resources of the Treasury far exceed the demands upon it, while the adoption of a system of greater economy in public disbursements has been productive of such gratifying results, as to encourage the hope that the burdens of taxation may be materially lightened during the next session of Congress, without impairing the resources of the National Exchequer. So far as an increase of agricultural and mechanical labor is needed to repair the wastes of war, develop the resources of the country, and hasten the national prosperity, the large influx of immigration from the Old World affords a most hopeful feature. This reinforcement of our labor forces, both skilled and unskilled, is steadily pushing its way to the westward and southward, spreading itself over our broad prairies and plantations, and mingling with the higher branches of production, while invite and handsomely reward the hand of industry. These, indeed, are the elements upon which the country must largely rely for a healthy reaction and renewed prosperity, after the great social and political revolution through which it has passed, the traces of which are not yet effaced. As soon as the abnormal features of industry and commerce shall have been rectified, we hazard nothing in saying that the country will enter upon a career of activity and prosperity altogether unparalleled in its history.

The "heavy influx of immigrants" to which reference is made is fully borne out by the report of the Bureau of Statistics for the quarter ending March 31, 1869:

Great Britain	9,023
Ireland	3,273
German States	22,185
Norway, Sweden and Denmark	458
Switzerland	[illegible]
France	[illegible]
Spain and Portugal	[illegible]
Italy	[illegible]
South of Europe (not specially named)	[illegible]
Other countries of Europe	[illegible]
China and Japan	[illegible]
British North American Provinces	[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]
South America	[illegible]
West Indies	[illegible]
Other localities	[illegible]
Total	56,757

Under 15 years of age	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bet. 15 and 40 years of age	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Over 40 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,635
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The planters are to receive high prices for the growing cotton crop is now pretty well conceded, and the opinion is based upon the statistical position of stocks now in the markets of the world. It is as follows:

Stock in Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat from India	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat from America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in London	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat for Havre	[illegible]	112,000
Stock in Havre	[illegible]	42,000
Afloat for Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in Bremen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat for Bremen	3,127	3,342
Stock in United States ports	43,416	83,648
Stocks in the interior towns	3,578	8,021
Total	1,153,[illegible]	1,359,749
Deficiency in visible supply	236,[illegible]	

Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills now, [illegible] bales; same time 1868, [illegible] bales. Middling Orleans, now, 13¼d; then, 11½d.

STOCKS IN THE INTERIOR TOWNS, JULY 9.

	1869.	1868.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	[illegible]	4,771
Columbus, Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macon, Ga.	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Montgomery, Ala.	[illegible]	351
Memphis, Tenn.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville, Tenn.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	3,578	8,021

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade:)

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	30	145
Butter, kegs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon, casks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon, tcs	[illegible]	122
Bagging, pcs	[illegible]	414
Bale Rope, coils	5	94
Cement, bbls	60	300
Cheese, pkgs	[illegible]	3
Candles, bxs	[illegible]	222
Coffee, bgs	[illegible]	77
Corn, bus	[illegible]	446
Coal, bush	[illegible]	2150
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fruit, dried, sks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feathers, bags	[illegible]	14
Eggs, bxs and bbls	11	3
Flour, bbls	381	274
Furniture, pkgs	35	61
Hides, bdls	4	
Hay, bales	[illegible]	1
Horses, head	160	
Horses, head	19	1
Iron, pig, tons	474	9
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	[illegible]	936
Lard, tcs	11	22
Lard, kegs	[illegible]	21
Malt, sks	[illegible]	30
Merchandise, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mules, head		
Nails, kegs	1	67
Oats, sacks	64	
Offal, sacks		33
Potatoes, bbls		206
Pork, mess, bbls	9	
Rags, bales	75	1
Rice, tcs		4
Sugar, hhds	13	6
Sugar, bxs and bbls	158	114
Salt, bbls		95
Seeds, bags		10
Shingles, No.		
Tobacco, hhds	114	231
Tobacco, boxes	92	174
Whisky, bbls	413	205
Wheat, sacks	[illegible]	684
Wool, sacks	11	22
Woodenware, pkgs	536	253

Daily Review of the Markets.

APPLES—The market is well supplied with apples and prices are unchanged. Sales are made on arrival and from store at from $1 25 per bbl, according to quality.

ALCOHOL—Is unchanged, and jobbers are selling at $1 10@1 20 per gallon.

ALE AND BEER—We have no change to make in our figures. Dealers are selling cream ale at $12 per bbl, and half bbls in proportion. Lager beer at $12 per bbl, half bbls $6, and kegs $3.

BEESWAX—Is steady at 32@33c for good to choice lots.

BATTING—Is steady and in fair demand. We quote No. 1 Cannelton batting at 20@21c; Maysville No. 1 batting at 27@28c; Maysville tissue at 30@31c.

BAGS—Grain bags are in demand and firm. We quote 2-bushel grain bags at 45@50c; 2¼-bushel at 50@55c; 3¼-bushel at [illegible]. Burlaps at 15@21½c for 3-bush corn bags, and 18@20 for 4-bush oat bags. Gunny bags at 20@25c for bales and 22@23c for reserved.

COTTON YARNS—Prices are firm and stocks ample. We continue to quote No. 500 at 19@21c, No. 600 at 17@19c, No. 700 at 16@15c per dozen; pound yarns at 43@45c. Carpet chain is selling at 43@44c for white, and 47@50c for colored per lb, and candlewick is steady at 43@46c.

CANDLES—Quotations are unchanged and a fair demand is reported. Manufacturers and dealers are well supplied. We quote at 20@21c for full weight star, and 15@16½c for 12oz. Tallow candles are steady at 14@15c per pound.

[illegible] We have no sales to report. We quote:

Middling	33
Low middling	32
Good ordinary	29½
Ordinary	27

CORNMEAL—Is firm, with sales of bolted at 95@100c, loose, per bushel, and $4 25@4 50 per bbl for kiln dried.

CHEESE—Is quiet and steady. We quote Kentucky cream cheese at 13c; Western Reserve at 14@15c; factory at 16½@17c.

CEMENT—The sales to-day amount to — bbls. at $2 [illegible] per bbl.

EGGS—Are in fair request, and good supply, with sale at 14@15 per dozen.

FLAXSEED—Is nominal at $2@2 15, with light receipts.

FEATHERS—Prices are quotably unchanged, and dealers are paying 70@75c per lb.

FISH—Prices are steady, and dealers are selling No. 1 mackerel, medium bbls, at $20 50@27; No. 1 kitts, at $2 10@2 25, white fish, medium half bbls, at $8 50@9.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Lemons are in demand at $17@18 per box for prime. Oranges are in light supply at $12@14 per box.

GINSENG—Receipts show a very poor quality, and prices are from 70 to 75c for fair to prime, strict to choice lots, large roots, command 80c, while inferior grades are nominal.

HAY—Is in fair demand, with receipts sufficient to meet the demand. We note sales 100 bales mixed, from store, at $15, and 80 bales Timothy at $20@20 50 per ton, from store.

HIDES—Prices are steady, but receipts are light. We quote greensalted at 10@11½c; dry-salted at 15@16c; dry flint at 20@21c; sheep (woolen) at 50c@$1.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—There is a fair demand for all desirable brands of Kentucky and Virginia manufacture, and prices are maintained. We quote:

Va. extra lbs, in fancy pkgs	$1 00	@1 10
Va. fine bright	80	@1 00
Va. medium bright	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Va. common and medium sweet	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Va. fine light-pressed and 10-inch	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Va. medium light-pressed	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Va. fancy roll and twist	20	@1 00
Va. pancake and fig	75	@85
Ky. bright, lbs	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Ky. fine bright, lbs	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Ky. medium and common	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Ky. and Mo. ½ lbs and 10s, bright	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Ky. and Mo. ½ lbs and 10s, medium	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Ky. black sweet, ½ lbs and long 10s	[illegible]	@70
Ky. navy, ⅛ lbs, in caddies	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Ky. navy, lbs, in butts	[illegible]	@[illegible]

NAILS—Dealers report ample stocks, and sales of 10d are made at $4 60@4 75 per keg.

OILS—Are steady at quotations that have ruled for some time past. We quote coal oil at 30@31c; linseed oil $1 05@1 10; benzine at 15@20c; No. 1 lard oil at $1 35@1 40, No. 2 at $1 20; prime $1 [illegible]; lubricating oil at 40@60c.

OFFAL—We continue to quote bran at $15@16; shorts at $18@19; ship-stuff at $20@22, and middlings at $22@25 per ton.

ONIONS—Are lower, at $1 75@2 25 per barrel.

OAKUM—Is selling at $5 75@6 per bale.

PEANUTS—Are firm and in good demand at 9¼@10c per lb for prime.

POTATOES—Are in good supply, with sales at $1@1 50 per bbl.

PIG-IRON—We quote:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, per ton	$49@51
Hanging Rock, No. 2 foundry, per ton	46@47
Mill iron, per ton	43@45
C. B. Car-wheel iron, per ton	55@60
Tennessee iron, C. B., per ton	45@48
Alabama and Georgia, C. B., per ton	45@50

RICE—We quote Carolina at 9¾@10c and Louisiana at 9@9½c per lb.

SOAP—Is steady and in fair demand. We quote German No. 1 at 8c, No. 2 at 6¾c, Rosin at 6¼c, and palm at 7@7½c.

SALT—We quote Kanawha and Ohio river at $2 [illegible] per bbl for 7-bush bbls, $2 25@2 40 for 280-lb bbls, 60@65c per bush; dairy salt at $4 00@5 50 per bbl.

STRAW—Receipts are light and sales are made from store at $18 per ton.

STARCH—Is steady with sales of favorite brands at 6@7c per lb.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Receipts find ready sale. We quote tallow at 10@10¾c; grease at 9@12c, according to quality.

WOOL—Receipts continue light, and the active season is past. We quote unwashed clothing at 31@34c; unwashed combing at 36@40c; tub-washed at 48@50c.

WHISKY—The market for raw whisky is steady, and we note sales of 21 bbls at $1 01; 40 bbls Woodcock at $1 89 free; 25 bbls rectified at $1@1 25, according to proof.

Louisville Provision Market.

The general features of the market are undergoing no special change. The New York Shipping List, referring to the provision market, has the following in regard to pork:

There continues a remarkable absence of animation in pork, when contrasted with the speculative activity which prevailed for a year or more up to about May, and which had for its basis a short hog crop. The stock in the country is considered as unusually light for the season of the year, but the price appears to have reached so extreme an altitude as to curtail both the exports and home consumption, business having become narrowed down to the proportions of a light jobbing trade; meanwhile, with stocks under easy control, holders are apparently indifferent about realizing, except upon their own terms. The progress of the corn crop, which is the basis of pork, is closely watched by operators, and as soon as something like an approximate estimate of the yield can be formed we shall not unlikely witness a revival of speculation, which for the past few years has been so potent an element in giving to the market "its form and pressure." Although speculation is deplored by most of the old line operators and outsiders, it is not to be regarded as an altogether unhealthy feature. Carried beyond certain limits, it of course leads to inflation of prices, which are pretty sure to end in a collapse; but, within a legitimate range, it may be regarded as the index of a healthy demand, and as the principal means of supplying it.

MESS PORK—We note sales in this market today of 61 bbls mess pork at $33 [illegible] to in lots. Rump pork is steady at $28 [illegible].

BACON—We note sales 25 casks c. r. sides at 18¾@18½c; 10 casks clear sides at 19¼@19½c; 10 hhds shoulders at 15c.

HAMS—Are firm and stocks light. We note sales of 75 tcs on p. t., 25 tcs fancy at 21@22c; 30 tcs plain hams at 19c.

LARD—We note sales 5 tcs prime leaf at 19½c; and 60 kegs prime leaf at 20c.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—Dealers report a fair demand from the city trade, and the city mills are engaged in grinding new wheat, the product finding quick sale at full prices. The receipts are liberal, and stocks are ample to meet the demand. We note sales of 60 bbls superfine at $5 [illegible], 100 bbls extra at $6 25, 50 do extra family at $6 75, 150 do No. 1 at $6 75@6; 200 do fancy at $8 25. We quote:

Fine	$4 00@4 50
Superfine	[illegible]
Extra	[illegible]
Extra family	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]
Fancy	[illegible]
Rye Flour	[illegible]

WHEAT—Operators are not purchasing liberally and receipts are steadily increasing. Farmers are shipping their wheat and are free sellers. We have no change to make in our quotations. Mediterranean commands $1 on arrival, amber $1 45@1 50, and white $1 50@1 55. We note sales of 1,500 bushels by sample, with sales at $1 [illegible].

CORN—Is in good demand, but stocks are light and dealers find it difficult to fill orders. Prices are very firm at 81 per bushel, sacks included, and shelled in bulk, car to boat at 82c. We note sales of 1,000 bushels at $1, sacks included.

OATS—Are steady, with sales of 500 sacked lots at 65@68c from store. We note sales of 250 bushels at 60@63c.

RYE—Is in light request at $1 20 per bushel from store.

BARLEY—Is in fair request and receipts are reported.

MALT—Is steady. We quote:

Malt, No. 1 fall	$[illegible]@1 60
" No. 1 spring	1 50@1 55
" No. 2	1 40@1 50
Canada	[illegible]
Rye malt	1 30@1 35
Oats malt	1 30@1 35
Corn malt	1 00@1 10

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The firmness of the market which was reported yesterday is maintained, while there is a good demand for the various grades of all desirable leaf, which command full figures. The growing shipments to New York of the poorer and low grades. The interests of shippers have been so frequently disregarded, and the wrongs inflicted so numerous and flagrant, the probabilities now are that hereafter the bulk of shipments will be to New Orleans.

	Light.	Heavy. Clarksville and Western District.
Common, planters', lugs	$4 50@5 75	$6 25@7 50
Good " lugs	7 00@8 00	7 50@9 50
Common " leaf	7 00@8 00	8 00@9 50
Medium " leaf	9 00@10 00	9 50@11 50
Good " leaf	10 50@12 00	12 00@13 50
Fine " leaf	12 00@13 50	13 50@15 00
Choice " leaf	14 00@15 00	15 00@17 00

CUTTING LEAF.

Common lugs	$ 8 00@ 9 00
Good	10 00@12 00
Common and medium coloring leaf	11 00@14 00
Good and fine coloring leaf	15 00@18 00
Choice colory leaf	20 00@27 00

SALES—The sales at the auction warehouses to-day amounted to 148 hhds, with rejections of 10 hhds, as follows:

The Pickett house sold 35 hhds at $4 10 for lugs to $12 75 for Green river leaf.

The Farmers' house sold 29 hhds at $3 50 for common lugs to $20 for good leaf.

The Ninth-street house sold 15 hhds at $3 80 for trash to $11 for shipping leaf.

The Boone house sold 34 hhds at $5 for trash to $10 75 for shipping leaf.

The Louisville house sold 41 hhds at $3 20 for lugs to $19 for Ballard county leaf.

RANGE OF SALES—5 hhds at $16, 1 at $15, 1 at $14 75, 12 at $12 25, 5 at $12@12 75, 9 at $11@11 75, 9 at $10@10 75, 15 at $9@9 75, 29 at $8@8 90, 27 at $7@7 90, 29 at $6@6 90, 7 at $5@5 90, 1 at $3 30.

Louisville Grocery Market.

SUGARS—We notice continued activity in sugars of all descriptions, and New Orleans grades rule firm, with a good jobbing demand. We quote:

Choice	15¼@15¾
Prime	14¾@15
Fully fair	14¼@14½
Fair	14@14¼
Common	13½@14

REFINED SUGAR—The various grades of sugar under this head are selling very freely, the market being strong, and the tone of advices does not warrant the opinion of an immediate turn in prices. We quote:

Hard standard	17 @18
A's	16¼@16¾
B's	15 @16¼
Extra C	15½@15¾
Circle C	15¼@15½
Yellow	14½@15

ISLAND SUGARS—Are held firmly, and a good demand for Havana is reported. Shipments via New Orleans are doubtless arrested for the present, and supplies will have to come via New York and other Eastern markets. We quote white Havana at 16@16c, Porto Rico at 14½@15½c.

DEMARARA—Is in good request, with liberal sales at full figures. Prices range from 15@16c, according to quality and quantity.

COFFEE—The market is fairly supplied, and prices are steady. We quote:

Coffee, Rio, choice		25¼@25¾
" "	prime	24¼@24¾
" "	fair	23@23½
" "	common	22@23
Java		34 @35
Laguayra		25½@26

MOLASSES—A fair demand for New Orleans is reported and prices are steady at 75@80c.

Bagging and Bale Rope Market.

The estimates of hemp, India and flax bagging in the market and in sight have led to the conclusion that stocks are ample to meet every probable demand, and that prices would range low during the season. The prospect of a large cotton crop, however, is producing some change of opinion in this regard, and from present outlook manufacturers and dealers predict a good demand, with an advance in quotations. We quote:

Ky. Fy., 2¼-lb	22½@23
M. & M., 2-lb	22½@23
Hanks, 2-lb	22
Bluegrass, 2-lb	[illegible]
Lexington 2-lb	22½@23
Hemp leaf, power loom	23½
J. H. flax, power loom	23½
J. D. flax	23½
W. A. R. flax, power loom	23½
John T. Douglass, 2¼-lb	23½
do do 2¼-lb	22
B. I. Todd, 1¾-lb	15½@16
Hamilton, 1¾-lb	15½@16
Bruce, 1¾-lb	15½@16

ROPE—Machine rope is steady at 8¼@8¾c for coils, and 8¼@9c for half coils.

TWINE—A prime article of baling twine is held at 21@22c.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—E. F. VISSMAN, PROPRIETOR.

LOUISVILLE, July 19, 1869.

CATTLE—The supply to-day has not been sufficient to meet the demand. The quality offering consists mostly of fair common and fair grades. All the good cattle on the market met with ready sale, and were bought by city butchers at fair prices. Sales range at from 3¾@6c for common, 4@4¾c for fair, 5@6½c for good, and 6¾@7c for best grades of butchers' cattle. Good and choice shipping cattle sell from 6@7c.

HOGS—The supply is light, and there is a good demand for good butchers' hogs, and prices are a shade better, with sales ranging from 8@9½c for ordinary and fair from 7@8½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply is about equal to the demand. Heavy choice lots sell at from 3@4¼c; ordinary and fair from 2@3 per head. Good and choice lambs sell at from $2 50@3 per head.

SHELBY HOUSE STOCK-YARD—DOWNING & BELL, PROPRIETORS.

The live stock market has been active for the past three days, at a slight decline on all grades. The news from the Eastern market is unfavorable for shippers, and they are only buying such stock as they can at prices in conformity with the Eastern market.

CATTLE—The receipts since Friday amount to 230 head; 153 were sold to-day. All that were sold were purchased by butchers for home consumption. Bell & Morris shipped 20 head to New York yesterday. They weighed 1,450 lbs, and were well-fed steers. They cost from $6 50 to 7 75 per 100 the gross. This grade of stock have declined fully ½ per cent per pound. Nothing but extra lots will bring $7. Butcher cattle are selling, for cows and steers, common and rough, $3 75@4, good $4 25@5, extra $5 50@5 75; but few sold as high as $5 75—most all sold at from $4 75@5 50 for good grades. Fat oxen $4 75@5 50 and but little demand. The market to-day was brisk and excited for butcher cattle and all were sold that were offered for sale. Cows and calves—But few arrived, and the demand fair; we quote at from $25 to $75 per head for good milkers.

HOGS—The receipts fair and the demand good for shipment. We quote at $7 75@8 25 for light and $9 for extra corn-fed hogs weighing 200 pounds gross.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The receipts large and demand limited; a few are left on the market unsold. Prices range from $1 25@3 for common, good and extra $3 75@4 50 per head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 20—P. M.

Money easy at 7 per cent, with exceptions at 6 per cent. [illegible]

[illegible]

Governments closed quiet and steady. Dealers are closing up considerable business in the way of exchanging five-twenties [illegible].

Coupons '81	[illegible]	Coupons '67	[illegible]
" '62	[illegible]	" '68	[illegible]
" '64	[illegible]	Ten-forties	[illegible]
" '65	[illegible]	Pacifics	[illegible]
New	[illegible]		

State bonds dull and heavy. Closing prices:

Missouri	[illegible]	New Virginia	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	North Carolina	[illegible]
New Tenn.	[illegible]	New N. Carolina	[illegible]
Old Virginia	[illegible]		

There was a marked change in the temper of speculation on the Stock Exchange late in the day, and the position which the market has occupied for some days past was [illegible]. [illegible]

The following were the closing bid prices:

Canton	[illegible]	Michigan Cen	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Michigan So	[illegible]
Western U Tel.	[illegible]	Illinois Cen	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Pittsburg	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Amer. Ex.	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
U. S. Ex.	[illegible]	T. & Wabash	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio and Miss	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Joseph	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	Dubuque	[illegible]

Mining stocks dull.

Copper at Boston—Copper Falls 7½; Franklin 13; Mesta 8; Hancock 9; Minnesota 1½; Quincy 25.

Receipts at the Sub Treasury to-day	[illegible]
Payments	[illegible]
Balance	[illegible]
Sub-treasury balance	[illegible]
Disbursements of coin interest	[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 20—P. M.

COTTON—Dull and heavy, closing with sales of [illegible] for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,394 bbls; market rather more steady [illegible]

[illegible]

WHISKY—Steady; sales 100 bbls Western at $1 05 free.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat [illegible] bushels; market 1c better [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and quiet; new extra at [illegible]. For sale [illegible]

Corn—Market quiet and unchanged; new extra [illegible] No. 1 spring [illegible]

[illegible] receipts [illegible] new dressed [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 20.

Dullness is the prevailing feature, yet a good anticipation of an early opening, and firm in their views, and prices [illegible] for brown drills, and the [illegible] styles of domestics.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 20—P. M.

[illegible]—Eastern dull at par selling, and par buying.

FLOUR—Firm and quiet at $5 [illegible] for spring extra.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer and opened 1c higher, but the advance was subsequently lost; sales No. 1 at $1 [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

HIGHWINES—Steady and a shade more active at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Dull; sales of lard [illegible] [illegible] mess pork [illegible]

CATTLE—Dull [illegible] for butchers' stock, $4 75 [illegible]

HOGS—[illegible]

RECEIPTS—[illegible] bbls flour, 35,440 bush wheat, [illegible] bush corn, [illegible] bush oats, [illegible] bush rye.

SHIPMENTS—[illegible] bbls flour, [illegible] bush wheat, [illegible] bush corn, [illegible] bush oats, [illegible] bush rye.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, July 20—P. M.

TOBACCO—Steady and in good demand, and prices [illegible]

[illegible]

FLOUR—Quiet; superfine $5 [illegible]; double extra $6 [illegible]; [illegible] extra to fancy $7 [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat active; No. 2 spring $1 [illegible]; prime to strictly prime and fall at $1 [illegible]; choice to fancy red and white $1 [illegible]. Corn dull; [illegible] in elevator; yellow at $1 [illegible]. Oats, holders firm and buyers holding off. [illegible] Barley nominal at $1 [illegible].

GROCERIES—Quiet and unchanged; coffee [illegible] for fair to good, 24½@25c for prime. [illegible] for choice. Sugar [illegible] for fair to fully fair, [illegible] for prime. Molasses unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firmer but unchanged; mess pork [illegible]. Bacon sold at [illegible] for shoulders, [illegible] for clear rib and clear sides [illegible]. Lard [illegible].

CATTLE—Dull; range at $3@6¼c.

HOGS—[illegible].

RECEIPTS—[illegible] bbls flour, [illegible] bush wheat, [illegible] bush corn, [illegible] bush oats, [illegible] bush barley, [illegible] bush rye, [illegible] hogs.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, July 20—P. M.

FLOUR—Unchanged; family $6 [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat irregular; new sold at $1 [illegible] for red, and $1 [illegible] for white; the receipts have been moderate; $1 [illegible] for No. 1. Corn is in fair demand at [illegible]. Rye dull. Oats firm at [illegible]. Barley [illegible].

COTTON—Nominally unchanged and hardly any in market.

TOBACCO—In good demand; sales 171 hhds at $4 [illegible].

WHISKY—Firm at $1 [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Mess pork held firm; mess pork $33. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders [illegible]; clear rib sides [illegible]; clear sides [illegible]. Bacon [illegible] for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides [illegible]. Lard [illegible].

EGGS—Dull at [illegible] for shipper's count, and 17c for selected.

OILS—Market dull and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugar active and in good demand and prices [illegible]. Coffee [illegible]. Molasses [illegible].

GOLD—[illegible] buying.

EXCHANGE—Firm at par buying.

MONEY—Market unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20—P. M.

COTTON—Middling 33½c. Sales 100 bales; receipts 19 bales.

GOLD—135¼.

EXCHANGE—Sterling 150, New York sight ¼ discount.

FLOUR—Weaker; superfine $6; double extra $6 [illegible]; triple extra $6 [illegible].

GRAIN—Corn $1 [illegible]. Oats 70c.

HAY—$[illegible].

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $34 [illegible]. Bacon firmer at [illegible] and 19c. Lard firm but unchanged. Sugar and molasses nominal.

WHISKY—$1 [illegible].

COFFEE—Fair 15½c, prime 16¼@17c.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., July 20.

CATTLE—Beef, receipts [illegible] head. The market has not changed materially from last week; [illegible] first quality [illegible]; second do [illegible]; third do [illegible].

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts [illegible] head; sales at [illegible] per lb.

CALVES—Veal calves $5@[illegible].

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand; old and new red [illegible]. [illegible] Corn [illegible]. Oats [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork $33 50. Lard held at [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Held at $1 [illegible].

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, July 20—P. M.

FLOUR—Steady; lower grades very firm.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; fair to choice white $1 [illegible]; [illegible] prime white $1 [illegible]; yellow $1 [illegible]. Oats dull at [illegible]. Rye [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $34. Bacon firm; rib sides 18½c, clear rib sides 19½c; shoulders 15½c. Lard quiet at 19@20c.

WHISKY—Unchanged and prices unchanged.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, July 20.

COTTON—Dull; low middling 32c. Receipts [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat, new $1 20 for choice. Corn [illegible].

HAY—$[illegible].

CORNMEAL—[illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Bacon firmer; shoulders [illegible]; sides 18½c.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, July 20—P. M.

Crude petroleum quiet and firm; buyers [illegible] for spot [illegible]. Refined [illegible] for all the year, [illegible] in September, [illegible] in October, November and December, [illegible]; [illegible] in September, [illegible]; [illegible] in October, November and December, at 34c; we quote August [illegible]; September [illegible].

NASHVILLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, July 20.

COTTON—Dull; low middling [illegible]; good ordinary [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; red $1 20, amber $1 26, white $1 [illegible].

FLOUR—$[illegible].

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, July 20—P. M.

5-20 bonds [illegible]. Erie [illegible]. Illinois Central [illegible], and Atlantic and Great Western [illegible].

FRANKFORT, July 20—P. M.

5-20 bonds [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, July 20—P. M.

COTTON—Market quiet; middling uplands [illegible], Orleans 13d. Sales [illegible] bales.

STEAMBOATS.

For Owensboro and Evansville.
CHARMER. .... F. K. BARCLAY, Master,
Will leave as above on Thursday, the [illegible] at 4 P. M. positively. Boat city wharf. MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
NICK LONGWORTH .... [illegible] Master,
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans, on this day, the [illegible] inst., at [illegible] P. M. [illegible] A. C. LEVI, Agt.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet
TARASCON .... [illegible] Master,
For Owensboro, Evansville, [illegible]
Will leave as above on [illegible]
[illegible]
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Merchants' Packet
For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville, and Green River.
FALLS CITY .... Capt. J. A. ROBINSON,
[illegible]
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
INDIANA .... R. E. NEAL, Master,
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans, on [illegible]
[illegible]
R. C. LEVI, Gen. Fr. Agt.

Regular Express Line Passenger Packet,
For Cairo and St. Louis.
SHAMROCK .... [illegible] Master,
Will leave as above on Wednesday, [illegible]
[illegible]
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.
LAWRENCE .... H. U. HART, Master,
Leaves as above on Wednesday, the 21st, at 5 o'clock P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

United States Mail Line Company.

GENERAL FREIGHT OFFICE, CINCINNATI, June 1, 1869.

MR. GEO. S. PRESCOTT has this day been appointed Contracting Agent for this Company at Louisville, Ky., and [illegible] through bills of lading to Cincinnati and points East.
T. G. MOCOY, Gen'l Freight Agent.
FRANK CARTER, Supt.

Regular Kentucky River Packet.
SAM. SANDERS .... GEO. W. WOODS, Clerk,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] JNO. W. POWERS & CO., Agents.

Regular Mem. [illegible] and Arkansas River Tri-Weekly Packet Line.
JOHN [illegible] ADAMS, Pres[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
J. W. POWERS, Agent, 32 Fourth st.

Old Reliable
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet.
LEONORA No. 2.
NOAH PEAL, Master .... G. W. LILLEY, Clerk.
[illegible]
[illegible]
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE

U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES MAIL MORNING LINE AT 9 A. M.

[illegible]

EVENING LINE AT 4 P. M. One of the new and splendid double-cabin passenger steamers

ST. CHARLES .... [illegible], Master.
[illegible] .... R. W. WADE, Master.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] FRANK CARTER, Supt.